The Post

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN GLASGOW EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

NO. 636. [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.] SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1917. PRICE ONE PENNY.

FOUR ZEPPELINS BROUGHT DOWN

ONDON RAID SQUADRON DESTROYED.

EPPELIN CAPTURED INTACT—THREE OTHERS BURNED.

LLIED AIRMEN'S THRILLING PURSUIT OVER FRANCE.

r Zeppelins, believed to be part of the squadron that raided London on Friday night, have been brought down in France.

of the raiders was captured intact, with its crew. Another was brought down at Gap, ninety miles north of Toulon and 130 miles from the French channel coast.

reat artillery battle is raging on the Ypres and Aisne fronts. Sir Douglas Haig reports our gunners carried out a number of destructive bombardments.

ils are published of an attack by heavily-armed German raiders on a convoy in the North Sea. Nine neutral vessels and two British destroyers were sunk the Germans clearing off without any effort to rescue survivors.

FOUR ZEPPELINS DOWN—ONE CAPTURED INTACT WITH CREW.

(FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Paris, Saturday Night.

On the night of October 19-20 a certain number of Zeppelins over French territory without causing damage.

Shelled on their way by our anti-aircraft defences, several lines were dispersed and brought down or forced to descend.

One Zeppelin was brought down in flames at St Clement, ten metres south-east of Luneville. A second attacked by our air- it was forced to descend near Bourbonne les Baines. The crew e taken prisoners. The machine remains intact.

Two other disabled machines fell in the inland zone.

AIDERS CHASED 400 MILES ACROSS ANCE: FIFTH ZEPP REPORTED DOWN

(FROM PRESS ASSOCIATION SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

French Army Headquarters,
Saturday Night.

t of Zeppelins, believed to have been ing from England, were attacked and by French air defence formations ight, and four of them were brought or forced to land in France.

believed that a fifth German airship destroyed at Bourbon-les-Bains, but con- of this has not yet been received.

approach of eleven Zeppelins was ed throughout France late in the At once the air defence squadrons batteries all over the country were and the enemy's airships were at- and scattered all over France like a frightened birds.

Zeppelin was brought down at Saint near Luneville, by anti-aircraft two others were brought down or ed to land—one at Vergeannes, in partment of the Cotes d'Or (100 miles of Belfort), and the other at La the Haute Marne (100 miles west one having been damaged by a man, and the other by guns.

Zeppelin, after being chased Central France, through the dis- Lyons, Dijon, and Saint Marcellin, t down so far away from its goal the Hautes Alpes (90 miles north

were dropped in France by the who were practically at the mercy nificent French air defence ser- the moment they crossed the coast. publication of the names of the which the Zeppelins came down idea of the harassing time to raiders were subjected by the French air service. This applies particularly to the Zepp brought down at Gap, which is 430 miles south-east of Calais, on the French Channel coast.]

ZEPPELINS LOST IN THE MIST.

Paris, Saturday Night.

The military correspondent of the Liberte writes:—

I saw two Zeppelins, which were observed at Rambervillers. They were lost in the mist, and very probably formed part of the squadron returning from England. They were disabled.

The Zeppelin which was brought down near Baccarat flew over Nancy between six o'clock and 6.20 at a height of about thirty-five hundred metres, and was obviously in difficulties.

The newspapers state that the second warning was given in the northern suburbs of Paris between 4.30 and five o'clock in the morning. All lights were extinguished, but there was no occasion to sound the sirens.

CREWS OF TWO AIRSHIPS CAPTURED.

Paris, Sunday Morning.

A further French official communique states that the last two Zeppelins were brought down in the Saone Valley near Sisteron. The crews, after having set fire to their machines, tried to escape, but were taken prisoners.

NORTH SEA ACTION.

RAIDERS DESTROY CONVOY.

ELEVEN VESSELS SUNK.

London, Saturday Night.

Telegrams from Norway to-night give further particulars concerning the action in the North Sea, when two German raiders attacked a convoy, sinking two British destroyers and nine merchant ships.

The action, according to a Bergen telegram, took place at seven o'clock in the morning. A message says that the destroyer Mary Rose put up a heroic fight, and reports that some survivors of this vessel have reached Bergen. The Admiralty reported earlier in the day that the entire crew of the Mary Rose were lost.

The first intimation of the action was contained in the following message issued by the Admiralty:—

GERMANS MAKE NO EFFORT TO SAVE CREWS.

Admiralty, Saturday.

Two very fast and heavily armed German raiders attacked a convoy in the North Sea, midway between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast, on October 17.

Two British destroyers, H.M.S. Mary Rose (Lieutenant-Commander Charles Fox) and Strongboy (Lieutenant-Commander Edward Brooke), which formed the anti-submarine escort, at once engaged the enemy vessels, and fought until sunk after a short and unequal engagement.

The gallant action held the German raiders sufficiently long to enable three of the merchant vessels to effect their escape.

Nine Merchant Ships Sunk.

It is regretted, however, that five Norwegian, one Danish, and three Swedish vessels, all unarmed, were thereafter sunk by gunfire, without examination or warning of any kind, and regardless of the lives of their crews and passengers.

Lengthy comments upon the action of the Germans is unnecessary, but it adds another example to the long list of criminally inhuman deeds of the German Navy.

Anxious to make good their escape before British forces could intercept them, no effort was made to rescue the crews of the sunk British destroyers, and the Germans left the doomed merchant ships whilst still sinking, thus enabling British patrol craft, which arrived shortly afterwards, to rescue some thirty Norwegians and others of whom details are not yet known.

The German Navy by this act has once more further degraded itself by this disregard of the historic chivalry of the sea.

How the Raiders Escaped.

The German official communique on this subject states that the attack took place within the territorial waters in the neighbourhood of the Shetland Islands, and that all the escort vessels, including the destroyers, were sunk, with the exception of one escort fishing steamer.

The statement as to the locality of the attack is untrue, as is also the statement regarding the destruction of the escort vessels.

The enemy raiders succeeded in evading the British watching squadrons on the long dark nights, both in the hurried outward dash and the homeward flight. It is regretted that all the 38 officers and men of H.M.S. Mary Rose and 47 officers and men of H.M.S. Strongbow were lost. All the next-of-kin have been informed.

SURVIVORS REACH NORWAY.

Christiania (Received Saturday).

Admiral in Command here reports the rescue of thirty-seven men from Norwegian and Swedish ships.

The Press Association adds:—Presumably these are survivors from the naval engagement in North Sea.

Those rescued from the Norwegian ships are as follows:—

One man from the Kristine; eleven men from the Soerhang; seven from the Silga; seven from the Nahil.

Those rescued from Swedish ships are:—Two from the Wikander, and nine from the Wistur.

Copenhagen, Saturday.

It is officially stated that the Danish steamer Stella was sunk on Wednesday morning. The Stella was bound to Norway from England. Seven of crew are said to have reached Norway.

GREAT GUN BATTLE ON AISNE FRONT.

BRITISH ARTILLERY'S DESTRUCTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

(FROM FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.)

British Headquarters, 9.2 p.m., Saturday.

A hostile raiding party which attacked our posts west of Lens this morning was repulsed with loss.

Our own and the enemy's artillery have been active north-east of Ypres. A number of destructive bombardments have been carried out by us in spite of indifferent visibility.

On the 19th inst. dense mist almost entirely prevented aerial work. A little artillery work was carried out by our aeroplanes, and fifty bombs were dropped by us on various targets.

There was very little improvement in the weather during the night, but a few bombs were dropped on a hostile railway station.

No fighting took place during the day.

GUNS AT FULL BLAST ON AISNE.

MOST INTENSE ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT

Paris, Saturday Night.

On the Aisne front there was great activity by both artilleries.

On the right bank of the Meuse the intervention of our artillery put a stop to a violent bombardment of our positions to the north of Chaume Wood.

There was no infantry action. The day was quiet everywhere else

About midnight, Friday, Dunkirk was bombarded from the sea. No casualties amongst civilians are reported. — French Night Official Report.

Amsterdam, Saturday Night.

In Flanders there has been firing of varying intensity north-east of Soissons. There has again been the most intense artillery engagements since midday. — German Night Official Report.

CONVOY DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

A German official communique dealing with the raid in the North Sea, says:—On 17th October light German sea-fighting forces in the northern part of the North Sea, within the territorial waters in the neighbourhood of Shetland Island, attacked a convoy bound from Norway to Britain, consisting of 13 vessels, including, by way of protection, the two modern British destroyers G29 and G31.

All the ships of the convoy, as well as the protecting vessels, including the destroyers, were destroyed, with the exception of an escorting fishing steamer.

Our fighting forces returned without loss or damage.

BRITISH DESTROYER'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Christiana, Saturday.

A message from Bergen says ten men of the crew, two of them officers, of the British destroyer Mary Rose have arrived here. They are quartered on board the Norwegian steamer Nordstjernes.

It is stated that the men will be interned, as they were saved by a Norwegian lifeboat. Probably they are the sole survivors of the crew of the Mary Rose, which numbered ninety-six men. The vessel went down after an heroic fight lasting half an hour.

It is stated here that the Mary Rose was the only destroyer which accompanied the convoy. The Press Association adds the communique issued by the British Admiralty stated that all the eighty-eight officers and men on H.M.S. Mary Rose were lost.

A lifeboat, with captain and seven of the crew from the Norwegian steamer Habil, has arrived here. A swedish captain was also in the boat. They report that on Wednesday last, at seven a.m., a convoy of twelve ships was attacked by two German cruisers some 115 miles west of Marstenen. The convoying ship and eight merchantmen were sunk, including the Norwegian ships Habil, Soerhang, Silna, and Kristine.

ON EVE OF NEW BATTLE.

UNEXAMPLED ARTILLERY FIRE.

Paris, Saturday.

It is not only in Belgium and Artois that the artillery fighting was heavy yesterday. It increased also on the French front to the north of the Aisne, in Champagne, and on both banks of the Meuse. The German communique also informs us that in spite of fog and rain a strong artillery battle has developed to the north of Soissons since noon on Thursday, and has continued ever since to rage without ceasing, with a tremendous expenditure of ammunition, and at the same time the whole of the enemy's rearguard positions have been subjected to violent harassing fire.

From the recrudescence of the general activity on the Western front it is permissible to conclude that the present stagnation is about to give place to a new action in the immediate future, as to which it would be inadvisable to say anything more precise at the moment.—French Official Communicator.

The Petit Parisien correspondent on the British front writes:—The gunners continue their work untiringly day and night, for the next battle in Flanders will be a hard one, harder probably than all that have preceded it

Meanwhile the British artillery harasses the enemy continually, keeping the Germans on the qui vive day and night. The British gunners are the true masters in Flanders.

ARTILLERY MASSES IN ACTION ON WEST FRONT.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The conditions of observation being unfavourable, the firing duel in Flanders was less than on the preceding days. Only in some sectors between the Houthoulst Wood and the Deule was it at time intense.

Reconnoitring engagements took place at several places, also in Artois and north of St Quentin, with favourable results to ourselves.

The artillery battle north-east of Soissons continues with violence, which only diminished during the night temporarily.

The artillery masses there concentrated the most extreme power. The continuous massed fire of mine-throwers has transformed the foremost fighting zone between Vauxaillon and Braye into a crater field.

Some thrusts by French reconnoitring troops were repulsed Large attacks have not ensued up to the present.—German Afternoon Official Report.

BULGAR VERSION OF A BRITISH ADVANCE.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

The following official communique was issued in Sofia:—

In the Struma Valley during the night several enemy detachments of considerable strength were driven back by our fire. The villages in this river valley, which had been destroyed by the British during their retreat last spring, have not been occupied by our troops, because of the difficulties which they present for defence purposes. During the last few days the enemy has occupied parts of these ruins, which have no importance as regards the defence of our positions.

WEIRD FEATURE OF ZEPP CRUISE OVER LONDON.

AIRSHIPS' ENGINES SILENCED; CROWD'S RUSH FOR SOUVENIRS.

London, Saturday Night.

The return of the Zeppelins took Londoners by surprise, although the idea has never been lost sight of by the authorities that we must not look upon the menace as entirely removed.

Lord Montague of Beaulieu pointed out many months ago that the Germans were working on super Zeppelins of greater range, higher speed, and maximum carrying capacity.

No description of the raiders has been given, so that it is impossible to know whether or not the Germans have been able to improve their fleet or merely that they are becoming more daring.

Silenced Zeppelin Engine.

The outstanding fact about the raid is that the Zeppelin is believed to have come unseen and unheard to London.

The familiar chug-chug of the engines, according to the majority of people, brought no warning, and thousands of those remote from the sound of the dropping bombs slept undisturbed through the raid. The silencing of the engines of the raider is a mystery which is calling for a deal of explanation, but it must be recorded that there are a few Londoners who maintain that they did hear the hum of an aircraft engine.

Another new fact in connection with the raids was was the silence of the anti-aircraft guns.

The bombs, according to the reports, must have been of a large size. One or two people claim to have heard the bomb speeding through the air after leaving the raider.

"I was in the street with a number of friends," said a well-known Londoner, "when I suddenly heard a low wailing sound in the sky. As I listened it rose to a whistle like the sound of a shell, and the next moment I heard a loud report, which lifted me off my feet. My clothes and boots were cut by falling glass, but beyond a few bruises I am none the worse.

"One of the party who was with me had the forethought to throw himself flat on the ground. He escaped without a single scratch."

Houses Battered Beyond Recognition.

Several houses in one district show the effect of a bomb, four of them being battered out of recognition. And all this destruction for five helpless victims.

The wanton destruction and the mad lust for killing of the German nation has made this district to avow that in the name of humanity these night raiding exploits must be stopped by the most bitter reprisals. There must be no mercy and no delay.

VICTIMS OF THE RAIDERS

Touching Scenes at Wrecked Homes.

London, Saturday.

A bomb dropped in one London district resulted in a block of buildings—on one side shops, and on the other side dwelling-houses—being badly damaged.

Three houes were wrecked, and others were rendered unsafe.

In a London district an aerial torpedo demolished three adjoining houses. Three persons—a woman and two children—were killed, seven people were injured, and many are missing.

It is believed that a number of children were buried in the debris, and a young lady, happily still alive, was found beneath some of the debris. The entire partition of one shop was all that was left standing.

One of the missiles dropped by the raiders which visited the London area was an aerial torpedo, that fell in the roadway about 11.30. Tube stations and other shelters in the region had been crowded since about 8.15, but when the enemy gave this sudden and startling evidence that they were over the district there were many people in the streets hurrying home. The torpedo struck the roadway, penetrating about nine feet into the ground.

A P.A. correspondent says:—Enemy aircraft passed over the outskirts of a town at a quarter to eleven, dropping eight bombs. Six fell in open fields, doing no damage. A seventh, an incendiary bomb, dropped in the back garden of a house, the tenant of which rendered it harmless by pouring water on it. The eighth fell through the roof of a house into the bedroom, killing Mrs Eammon, and terribly injuring her thirteen-year-old twin daughters, Gladys and Lillie. A number of houses in the vicinity have been vacated, the roofs having been damaged and chimney pots loosened.

A large number of people were sheltering in the basement of a fish shop, which was completely wrecked, and about ten of them were killed. Several others were more or less seriously injured, and were conveyed to hospital.

CROWDS RUSH FOR SOUVENIRS

WHEN ZEPP DROPS BOMB IN STREET.

GLASGOW SOLDIER'S GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

London, Saturday.

One of the most graphic stories of the latest raid is that told by a Glasgow man who was passing through a certain London area when the raider appeared.

"It was a wee bit rough for me," said this soldier. "I went through it all from Mons right down to the Menin Road affair, and though I have been often in tight corners, where I expected death every second, I came through without a scratch, and got my first leave in the three years the other day. It was rum that I should have to come to 'blighty' itself to get my first blighty wound.

"I got into London early in the evening, and my pal, wee Jock M'Ilwaine, suggested we should take a turn round before getting our train for the North. We had gone some distance, and were thinking of turning back to the station when the warning was given. It was our first experience of a raid, and we thought we would like to sample it. We heard distant gunfire, which came gradually nearer until we could see the bursting shrapnel. The firing ceased altogether for a few minutes, and we thought all was over.

"People began to come out of shelter, thinking it was over, when Sammy M'Master drew my attention to the whirring noise of an engine up in the clouds. It rose louder and louder until it sounded like an express train travelling over a bridge at high speed. The raider looked no bigger than a silver-cased cigar, and gave me the impression of just moving across the sky like a streak of cloud. It was gone in a second or so, and the searchlights continued to play around the spot for another half hour..

Directly afterwards two more crashes were heard, and it was obvious that more bombs had been dropped. What amazed me was the coolness of the great majority of the people who were about. There was little or no panic even when the bomb dropped close to us. One young girl who was sheltering near us was thrown out into the roadway. Amid the crash of breaking glass she rose to her feet and walked back to shelter as though it were an every-day occurrence to be treated like that.

THE CASUALTIES.

London, Saturday.

Lord French reports that the latest police reports show that in last night's airship raid the following casualties occurred in all districts visited by the raids:—Killed, 27; injured, 53.

Some material damage was caused to house property and business premises.

ADMISSION OF BRITISH SUPREMACY.

JAP AMBASSADOR AND SUBMARINES.

London, Saturday Night.

In commemoration of Nelson and his comrades, and in honour of the British Fleet and the fleets of the Allies, the Duke of Buccleuch, president of the Navy League, entertained a large and distinguished company at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, to-day, when Ambassadors and Ministers of Allied Powers and representatives of the overseas dominions were present.

Lord Beresford submitted "The glorious and immortal memory of Nelson and his comrades," which was toasted in silence.

The Lord Chancellor, in proposing the "Sea Power of Britain and Her Allies," said:—Unless he was very much mistaken, Germany would have cause to rue the day that she forced the great Anglo-Saxon Republic beyond the Atlantic to cast her sword into the scale, for that sword must have a determining and decisive effect upon this struggle. We also had help in the Far East. (Cheers.) The Rising Sun of Japan had now risen indeed. (Cheers.)

International Law.

The Germans seemed to think International Law dead. It might for a time be sent to sleep by them, but, unless he was very much mistaken, when we came to dictate the terms of peace, International Law would revive, and it would be laid down that those who behaved as the crews of the German submarines had behaved, and those who gave such orders as those in high stations in Germany had given, should be treated as being what they were in fact, pirates. (Cheers.)

What would Nelson have said if he could have lived to see the day when the British Navy would be acting in close alliance with the navy of France, and not with the navy of France alone, but with the navies of the United States and of Japan. Surely it was one of the most momentous events in history that this alliance should have been formed, and that it should be working so smoothly.

No one in this country could ever forget what the Russian forces did at the moment when the Prussians were pressing in the West. We looked forward with hope to the surmounting by Russia of the difficulties which at present encumbered her path..

British Naval Supremacy.

The Japanese Ambassador, in responding to the toast, said that Japan had lived up to their obligations, and stood loyally by their allies. (Cheers.) Gradually Japan was extending her military and naval operations, and to-day she was actively engaged in certain portions of the European theatres of war. (Cheers.) The German submarine was in itself an admission of British naval supremacy. (Cheers.) The fighter who hit below the belt was a defeated man. (Cheers.)

RUSSIANS GIVE UP MOON ISLAND.

FURTHER SET-BACK IN THE BALTIC.

ENEMY TRAP TO CAPTURE RIGA FLEET

London, Saturday Night.

The news from the Riga Gulf continues unsatisfactory. Russia reports the evacuation of Moon Island, which thus cuts off the chances of the Russian naval forces in the gulf escaping into the Gulf of Finland.

Berlin reports a successful landing on Dago Island, where previous attempts to obtain a footing had been beaten off.

Petrograd, Saturday.

Under the pressure of superior enemy naval forces we have been compelled to abandon the Southern Moon Sound, and the island of Moon thus came under the direct fire of enemy ships from the Gulf of Riga and also from Kassar Bay, and we were completely deprived of the possibility of defending the island of Moon.

It was decided that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to hold it. The evacuation of the island was commenced under very difficult conditions, being all the time subjected to cross-fire from the enemy's ships, our destroyers, trawlers, and auxiliary ships engaging them. During the day our trawlers discovered minefields sown by enemy submarines with the obvious intention of closing to our ships the entrance to the Gulf of Riga from the Moon Sound. These operations, co-ordinated with the landing of detachments on the island of Dago, show unmistakably the desire of the enemy at all costs to destroy our naval forces defending this region.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

We have landed troops on the Island of Dago, where already for some days landing detachments of the Navy had gained a footing for the purpose of protecting the intended places of landing. The operations there carried out were secured in accordance with our plans.—German Afternoon Official Report.

AGITATORS' WORK IN RUSSIAN RANKS.

General's Condemnation of Mischievous Rumour.

Petrograd, Saturday.

General Tcheremisoff, commanding the Northern front, has issued an Order of the Day strongly condemning the campaign which is being carried on by agitators among the soldiers under his command. These agitators, the General declares, are spreading rumours that the soldiers are going to leave their trenches at a given date.

A captain and seventy-nine Grenadiers who mutinied at the time of the enemy's offensive at Tarnopol were acquitted at Kieff. They were subsequently carried shoulder high through the streets. It is thought that the jury which acquitted them was either composed of Maximalists or else had been terrorised. The President of the Committee of Inquiry into the Korniloff affair states that the ex-Generalissimo will not be tried by a Court-Martial, but by a jury.

REVAL AS GERMAN OBJECTIVE.

Petrograd, Saturday.

Two-thirds of the German Fleet are in the Baltic, and its operations are not expected to be limited to the taking of Oesel.

The immediate object is Reval. Zeppelins are already attacking towns considerably inland from the coast.

Petrograd will not be long kept in peace from aerial attacks. All the important munition works have already been moved.

ABERDEEN'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

Aberdeen, Saturday Night.

A remarkable state of affairs was experienced in several grocers' shops in Aberdeen to-night, when the supply of tea ran short. This was due to a report which was circulated earlier in the week that there was a shortage of tea in London, but that it probably might not be felt in Aberdeen till about the New Year.

Those who had money to spare evidently determined not to wait until that time, but to have their supply as soon as possible, and there was a sort of a rush. Of course the merchants had not yet received their usual fresh supplies, hence the shortage for the time being. Another commodity which shows signs of diminution is margarine, while butter is also very scarce.

FUNERAL OF EX-BAILIE WALTER WILSON.

Glasgow, Saturday Night.

Not for a very long time has a bigger funeral procession been witnessed in Glasgow than that seen this afternoon in connection with the interment of ex-Bailie Walter Wilson, a merchant prince whose death took place with tragic suddenness at Harrogate, where he was on holiday.

The popularity as well as the esteem in which Mr Wilson was held was evidenced by the large number of prominent citizens who attended, some of them in their individual capacity, but many of them as representing Glasgow Corporation and other public bodies of which he was a member. There was a wealth, too, of floral tributes, the wreaths and flowers sent by mourners filling the three open carriages which followed immediately behind the hearse.

In the house and at the grave in Cathcart Cemetery short services were conducted by the Rev. Dr Morrison, Wellington U.F. Church, the congregation with which Mr Wilson had been identified for over thirty years.

PRICE OF MEAT.

BUTCHERS AND THEIR CHARGES.

A FOOD MINISTRY WARNING.

Food Ministry, Saturday Night.

Evidence placed before the Ministry of Food shows that considerable misapprehension exists among butchers as to the application of the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order. Retail prices have not in many cases been reduced on a scale corresponding to the decreases in wholesale prices since the Order came into force on 3d September last.

Retail butchers should clearly understand that they are not permitted to make any additional charge for cutting. The maximum sum which they may add to the price they have paid to the wholesaler is 2½d per lb., or 20 per cent. on a fortnight's turnover, whichever is the less. This margin must cover transport charges, establishment, cutting, profit—indeed all charges except delivery and credit, for which an additional charge of not more than ½d per lb. is admissible.

This margin for working expenses and profit is not necessarily applicable to all areas or all kinds of trade. It is a maximum, and may be adjusted at a lower level by the Local Food Committees in accordance with local circumstances. It is open to committees under Clause 7a of the Meat (Maximum Prices) Order to fix their scales of retail prices on a smaller profit basis where they are satisfied that the gross basis of 20 per cent. would give butchers more than a fair return. There is no intention that a butcher who has been accustomed to work on a narrow percentage of profit either because he has a large turnover or because rent and rates are low or for other reasons should be entitled to a larger profit under the new Order.

Where Local Committees have fixed and published a schedule of retail prices for various cuts the scale becomes the official maximum for the area, and must not be exceeded by any trader within it.

Officers of the Ministry of Food and of the Local Food Control Committees have powers to examine books and otherwise to assure themselves that butchers are keeping their charges within the prescribed limits, and it is intended to make full use of these powers.

POLISH MINERS LEAVE SCOTLAND.

MANY APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF.

Hamilton, Saturday.

There have been nightly scenes of animation in many of the important mining centres throughout Lanarkshire during the week.

The commotion has arisen because hundreds of the Lithuanians—or the "Johnny Poles," as they are more commonly called in Burnbank, Carfin, Bellshill, and Mossend—have, in terms of a Convention between Great Britain and the Allied States, entrained during the week for a destination which must remain undisclosed, and the scenes enacted in some of the districts have been inspiring, and, on occasion, somewhat distressing. At the stations weird songs and choruses of the Fatherland have been sung, and many of the natives of Lanarkshire have felt as if they had been suddenly transported from bonnie Scotland to the plains and dales of far-away Lithuania.

By the authorities everything in reason has been done to relieve the aliens of the worries and distractions incidental to a prolonged journey.

It transpires to-day that the question now concerning the local authorities is the maintenance of the dependents of these foreign miners. Up till noon application had been made at Hamilton Parish Council Chambers for relief on behalf of the dependents of some fifty Polish miners who have left this country.

It is understood that the Local Government Board has been appealed to for guidance in connection with the matter.

CHEERY TEACHERS WANTED.

THE BENEFITS OF ORGANISATION.

Edinburgh, Saturday.

For the purpose of considering the application and advantages of the Professional Fund, a special meeting of the Lothians Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland was held in Edinburgh this afternoon—Mr Tennant, Broxburn, presiding.

Mr Wm. Fowler, Newbattle, who opened the discussion, and the total number of teachers in the Lothians, including Edinburgh and Leith, was, roundly, 2400, and their total membership was 1400, leaving 1000 not members of the E.I.S. He proposed that students should be asked to enrol immediately they entered a training college, as non-paying members of the Institute, becoming paying members as soon as they got an appointment.

Mr Alexander Sivewright, ex-secretary of the Scottish Class Teachers' Association, said the basic idea of the fund was the protection of the individual teacher and of the whole profession. If the children of Scotland were to be taught by men and women who were free from anxiety, who could go to their schools cheerily and inspire their children with a cheeful outlook on life, they must relieve the rural teachers of the great burden under which they laboured. The security and peace and comfort enjoyed by the city teachers were brought about by the fact that their Emergency Committee had taught School Boards that they could not deal with teachers with impunity. They must have money to protect the teacher.

The Scottish Labour Party Executive Committee has unanimously appointed Mr William Westwood, J.P., chairman of the Scottish Executive, in succession to Mr Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

PROMISE BY LABOUR MINISTE

GOVERMENT ANXIOUS T HELP SOLDIERS

WHEN PEACE IS DECLARED.

Nottingham, Sa

Mr G. H. Roberts, M.P., Minister Labour, to-day opened a new blast fur for the Stanton Ironworks Company, L near Ilkeston.

Prior to the war nine furnaces of Stanton Company were engaged on mak foundry pig-iron, but during the past months, in consequence of the shortage basic pig-iron for sheet making purpo the company, at the request of the Gov ment, started making basic iron, and a cated two furnaces for the purpose. T furnace placed under blast to-day by Minister for Labour was also to be deve to this purpose.. As the flame shot up fr the bottom of the furnace the Union Ja was hoisted.

Mr Roberts, in a brief speech, said Ministry of Munitions entertained high preciation of the courage and enterprise played by the Stanton Ironworks Compa The furnace he had opened on this occas was designed practically to start a new dustry in this country. Before the war manufactures of basic iron was in s measure only, but with the submar menace we had found it necessary to back more and more upon our own sources.

Relying on British Resources.

The Ministry of Munitions had accor ingly started out to develop production our own ores. They had called on vario firms to co-operate, and to adapt th furnaces to new production. This must a great factor in the future fortunes of t Allies. It would reduce the necessity of porting ores from abroad and would dimi ish the demands made upon our shippi The ceremony that day was likely to ha far-reaching consequences. His messa was that the Government, as a whole, w appreciative of this development in be industry. He was glad to learn that t firms relationships with their workpeo were of a most agreeable character, and t the proprietors of the Stanton Ironwo had for years recognised the right of t men to combine.

Just as in the face of peril the wh nation had displayed to the world one of t greatest miracles, so for a common purpo he hoped that the good feeling exist between employers and employees mig continue to prevail. By such means could recover from the ravages of war, a enter on the work of reconstruction wh must follow the coming of peace. Enjoi ing a feeling of amity between employ and employed he declared there could be real progress in the presence of a feeling hate. The workmen were not alone respo sible for divisions, and it must be said fairness that the employing and possess classes had hitherto had the advantages wealth and education. At last, howev the handicap was being removed, and t great mass of the workpeople were eati of the fruit of the tree of knowledge.

Settling Disputes in Friendly Fashion.

He believed that an appropriate atm sphere was about to be created for settli disputes by friendly negotiation. Th were just about to see councils establish throughout the whole country, consisti of representatives of employers a employed, and the Ministry of Labo would take a hand. The councils wo not deal simply with wages and hours, b would take into consideration the subje of foreign markets. One aim would be increase production to its utmost possibi ties. His Department was charged w work of demobilisation. Extreme involved matters would have to be de with. The Labour Ministry would arran the principles from the centre, and th employers of the various districts would charged with the work of reabsorbing th men as they came back. We shall sh when they do return, continued Roberts, that we are as much concerned see them properly resettled in civil life we were to make them soldiers. (Cheer

By doing it they would sweeten relatio ships and embark on a new era w brighter prospects than we had expect at any previous stage of our history. Wh Great Britain entered into this war G many's defeat was certain. There must no single master in this world, but equ opportunities for all classes.

FATAL TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.

STRANGE SERIES OF MI HAPS IN GLASGOW.

Glasgow, Saturday Night.

About 9.5 to-night, while John Roberts (60), residing at 40 Linthouse Building Govan, was crossing from the north to t south side of London Street, near Char Street, he was struck and knocked do by a tramway car. He sustained seve injuries to the head, and on being remov to the Royal Infirmary was found to ha expired.

About twenty minutes later James Mak (57), of 49 Greendyke Street, was cross from the south to the north side of Lond Street. He emerged from behind a w bound car and stepped in front of a proceeding in an easterly direction. was knocked down and rendered uncon scious. The unfortunate man was taken the Royal Infirmary, where he was fou to be suffering from fracture to the ba of the skull. He succumbed to his injur at 11.45 p.m.

Shortly before ten o'clock two men w knocked down by a motor-car in the sa street, and sustained injuries of a less serio nature than in the two foregoing ca The series of accidents in the same ne bourhood is thought to be due to t darkness of the street at the time.

SERGEANT STANDS ON BURNING BOMB.

DARING ACT WHICH SAVED THE VES OF HERO AND HIS COMRADES.

LONEL'S PROUD EULOGY OF NEW MONKLAND V.C

Airdrie, Saturday.

of the most heroic acts of the war at of Sergeant Carmichael, of New Monkland, Airdrie, who placed his helmet on the top of a burning bomb, and then stood on his helmet. The details of this extraordinary brave deed were given exclusively in "The Post Sunday Special" a fortnight ago, when it was foreshadowed that he would receive the V.C.

T CARMICHAEL, V.C.

The official announcement was this week, and is in the following

e most conspicuous bravery.
ion excavating a trench, Sergt. Carmichael that a grenade had been unearthed, and started to burn. He immediately rushed the spot, and, shouting to his men to get , placed his steel helmet over the grenade stood on the helmet. The grenade ex- ed, and blew him out of the trench.
rgt. Carmichael could have thrown the bomb of the trench, but he realised that by so he would have endangered the lives of get working on top.
this splendid act of resource and self- ifice Sergt. Carmichael undoubtedly saved y men from injury, but it resulted in serious ry to himself.

eant John Carmichael, of the North dshire Regiment, is a native of New land, and his home is at Greenfield e Glenmavis, the other name for New land village, and situated a mile and to the north of Airdrie. It is a pic- e little hamlet at the junction of the to Airdrie from the north and Coat- from the east.

"I Did It for the Best."

news has naturally created the live- nsation in Airdrie and New Monk- and Mrs Carmichael has been inun- with callers offering their congratula- on the bravery which won for her son ighest of distinctions on the battle- "Carmichael is an exceptionally nice said Mr Roberts, the local con- to a representative of "The Post Special." "He is exceedingly quiet ssuming, and his intelligence is of a rder."

mother lives at Greenwood Terrace, avis, a two-storey tenement on the idge road, and in answer to our repre- ve she bore out this description of , remarking that when she wrote to sking why he hadn't mentioned the rdinary deed which he is credited and which several of his comrades had to her describing, he merely replied— it for the best. If I hadn't done it would have been six or seven others along with me."

mother says he was always a lad of nd thinking of others, and was especi- ed and considerate towards her and thers and sisters. He never took to and does not even smoke.

was born twenty-four years ago, and of five brothers and three sisters. ther, who was Messrs More's princi- ursyman, especially in charge of ex- work, died on the 18th December the sergeant was allowed home for eral from his training camp in the of England.

sergeant was educated in New Monk- Public School under Mr Philip, the headmaster. Having completed the elementary school curriculum he ve ten years ago as an errand boy office of the local newspaper at but afterwards entered the quarries, ame a settmaker with Mr James and later with Messrs More, with father had been employed for up- five years.

A Piper Too!

about two years ago," said Mrs

MRS CARMICHAEL.

"John home from football match. told me he going to That was in 1915. I raised section, and he the local ers (Lowland sion Royal ers Terri- at Coatdyke. ined there for ime, and as he ning to play pipes with his James, a per piper, he a useful er of the corps quently playing for them on the march in the absence of any band, two s being associated with him in

attached to the North Staffs, d in the first week of the New France, where he has been promoted k of sergeant, and has seen a good fighting in the last ten months. has escaped without a scratch, when his valorous deed of the last cost him fractures in a slight injury to his right latter has healed since, and although he was, according to the latest report, still at the clearing station at the base, he was mending rapidly, and was assured by his doctors and officers that they were hopeful of his making a good recovery, when he would be sent home.

"By his brave action," Colonel Mason wrote to the sergeant's mother, "he has prevented everyone else being hurt. Men like him have made the British Empire what it is, and you must be a proud mother to have such a son."

Family's Patriotic Record.

Already the villagers of Glenmavis have taken steps to suitably recognise the gallantry of their fellow-villager. He was exceedingly popular amongst them, and they mean to give him unmistakable evidence of the fact when he comes home.

Sergeant Carmichael comes of a highly respectable Lochfyneside family. His father was a full cousin of the late Lieutenant-Detective Archie Carmichael, of the Glasgow City Police, and came to New Monkland from Ardrishaig nearly forty years ago. His mother is a quiet, homely woman, who, while proud of her son's great achievement, is feeling somewhat overwhelmed by the warmth and the extent of the congratulations being showered upon her, both by letter and by visitors from far and near.

One of her sons, James, is married, and serving with the Engineers in France in the quarry battalion. His wife and children also reside in Glenmavis, and are sharing with the other members of the family the profuse felicitations of the villagers. Another brother, Tom, is in the Black Watch, and is at present in Salonika. A sister and a brother are employed in munitions works in the district. An excellent family record indeed.

Photo of Sergeant Carmichael, V.C., and two of his sisters.

CHANGES AT THE COLISEUM.

The Glasgow Coliseum opens under new management to-morrow evening, and has as a send-off one of its periodical amateur carnivals, with the success of which the late manager, Mr George Gordon Jefferson, had so much to do. Mr Jefferson, who has been working on munitions since March last, has found the strain of war work and the management of such a huge house of entertainment as the Coliseum too much for him, and has resigned the managership. Since the war broke out Mr Jefferson has been to the forefront in war charities, and has been instrumental in raising £5000 for this purpose. Two motor ambulances purchased by money raised at the Coliseum are doing duty at the front. He has had a long career in theatrical and music hall circles, and was manager of the Metropole for five years ere going to London, where he occupied the important position of manager of the New Princes Theatre, Shaftesbury, London. He resigned this to come to the Coliseum.

M.M. FOR BRIDGE OF ALLAN

Bridge of Allan, Saturday.

Sergt. George Sim, R.A.M.C., son of Mr and Mrs Sim, Fountain Road, Bridge of Allan, has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field while on service with the Salonika Forces. He enlisted in October, 1914, and has been on overseas duty for over a year. In civil life he was a traveller with Messrs R. & H. Turnbull, Strathallan Hamcuring Works, Bridge of Allan.

WONDER WORKERS.

On every possible occasion the entire press pays tribute to the magnificent way the women of the country have responded to the call to war work.

Many are engaged on heavy work in the factory and on the land. All are exposed to inclement weather or bad atmosphere, which soon has its effect on the complexion, and if help is not given good looks soon fade, and the hands become hard and ingrained with dirt.

This, however, is easily avoided if the skin is kept thoroughly clean. Soap and water remove surface dirt only; to clean the pores you must use OATINE, which removes ingrained dirt from the pores which soap and water cannot reach.

It's the dirt that is IN, not the dirt that is ON, that spells a complexion. OATINE is indeed a Wonder Worker.

Get a jar to-day and prove its worth. 1/1½ and 2/3, of all Chemists, Stores and many Drapers.

GIRL ELOPES WITH MARRIED MAN.

COUPLE'S PREDICAMENT IN GLASGOW.

Glasgow, Saturday.

A story of an elopement, in which one of the parties was a married man, was related to Sheriff-Substitute Harvey in Glasgow Sheriff Court to-day. The young couple hail from Ryhope, near Sunderland, the man being twenty-two, and the girl being nineteen years of age

Stephen Lumley Humphrey was charged with aiding and abetting the young woman concerned in the case, Jane Ann Long, to state falsely that her surname was Humphrey.

The accused pleaded guilty, but stated in extenuation that he did it in order to save the young woman's name.

The Depute Fiscal (Mr Stevenson) said that Humphrey was already a married man, but he was living apart from his wife. He lodged at Ryhope, near Sunderland, with the parents of this girl, and the two becoming enamoured with each other, the young woman agreed to run away with the accused. She had been lost to her parents for weeks.

When the couple arrived in Glasgow they stayed in hotels, and in order to make it appear that they were husband and wife the accused got the young woman to fill in her registration paper that her name was Jane Ann Long or Humphrey, and that she was his wife.

Sheriff Harvey imposed a penalty of £2, or ten days, on Humphrey.

In the case of the young woman, as her mother had arrived from Sunderland to take charge of her, the Sheriff dismissed the charge, but admonished the girl.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN SCOTTISH CRICKETER.

MR A. R. DUNBAR, OF NEW DEER.

Peterhead, Saturday.

The death has taken place of Mr A. R. Dunbar, retired schoolmaster, New Deer, whose fame as an all-round cricketer justified his claim to the "Buchan Grace." In the North of Scotland from Inverness to Aberdeen, in the midland counties from Aberdeen to Perth, and in the South of Scotland from the Fair City to Glasgow in the West and Galashiels on the Borders, he distinguished himself with bat and ball. He also crossed the Border and formed many friendships in the northern counties of England.

In the summer of 1897 Mr Dunbar was presented by his fellow-cricketers in Buchan with handsome gifts as a token of their esteem for his qualities as a cricketer and all-round sportsman. He possessed distinct dramatic abilities and was the leading character in the late Gavin Greig's well-known drama, "Mains' Wooin'."

STREET LAMP SMASHING IN MOTHERWELL.

Boys' Costly Pastime.

Motherwell, Saturday.

There has been an epidemic of street lamp smashing at Motherwell for some time past, and the damage done in the matter of electrical fittings and globes has been extraordinarily high.

It is stated officially that it will be almost impossible to have certain parts of the town lit this year as a result of the damage. In one district the lamps were renewed, and within the week they were smashed beyond repair.

Recently two lads were fined in £10 each, and also mulcted in the cost of repairing the damage. Notwithstanding the warning—although it had a most salutary effect—lamp smashing continued.

This morning four lads, two of them schoolboys, appeared at a special sitting of the Juvenile Court, charged with having on 9th October deliberately smashed a street lamp in Kitchener Street.

The lads were caught through the vigilance of a special constable.

Bailie Scott fined the two oldest boys £5, or, as an alternative, ten days in prison, and the two younger ones £2, or ten days.

PROMISING ARTIST WOUNDED

Mr R. Gemmell Hutchison, R.S.A., has received information from his only son, Pte. George J Hutchison, K.O.S.B., that he has been wounded in the left arm in the recent fighting on the West front. Pte. Hutchison is a "chip of the old bloke," painting with consummate skill. As evidence it need only be stated that he exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1916, while he has a picture at present on view at the Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts.

ARMADALE MINISTER GETS MILITARY CROSS.

Armadale, Saturday.

News is to hand that the Rev. William R. Paterson, minister of Armadale U.F. Church for twelve years prior to the present minister in charge, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Mr Paterson left Armadale some six years ago, and became chaplain to the Scots Greys, with whom he served in a voluntary capacity during the South African War. In connection with the South African War he carried the first message from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts to Pretoria. Mr Paterson was very popular with the townspeople, his virile, militant style, especially in his justification of the Boer War, rendering him a great favourite.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

(Specially Contributed to "The Post Sunday Special.")

London, Saturday Night.

Russian news has chiefly in the past been the "nigger in the fence" for the Stock markets, and that has again been the experience during the past week, especially as far as the leading departments are concerned.

With things in their present unsettled state, it would be futile to hazard a prediction as regards the course of the markets in the immediate future, but it will probably not be far out to opine that the speculative sections will continue to hold the field from the point of view of comparative activity in dealings.

By the way, the Five Per Cent. War Loan will be quoted ex dividend at the end of this week. This deduction will bring the quotation down to 92⅝ xd, at which a resumption of Sinking Fund purchases, together with renewed investment buying, may be anticipated, the effect of which should be to raise the quotation to about the issue price again.

Investors might well take the hint

Industrials to the Fore.

The Industrial market has remained well to the fore, and although there is now a disposition in some quarters to wander off the beaten path, the usual specialties have continued to attract the lion's share of business.

The latest feature has been the active demand and the Ordinary £1 shares are being talked up to par. As, however, they have already practically doubled in price during the past few weeks, now standing at about 15s, it is obvious that the prospects of the future have been pretty well discounted.

A development of interest has been the acquisition of the control of the Argentine Navigation Company by the Royal Mail group in conjunction with French and Italian Shipping companies.

There are two Argentine Navigation issues quoted —viz., the Six Per Cent. Cumulative and Participating Prefs. at 1 3-16, and the Ordinary shares at 15-16. As, however, the Preference shares have nearly four years' accumulated dividend to be paid off before any distribution can be made on the Ordinary, they must obviously be a better purchase as a speculative investment than the latter.

Rubbers Still Active.

At the time of writing the result of Friday's meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association concerning the Excess Profits Duty was not available, but the market is buoyed up by the hope of proper representations before the Board of Referees leading to a better adjustment of the impost as regards the younger companies.

In the meantime there have been further outbursts of active dealings in various directions, despite the varied showing of the latest dividends and reports.

The best amongst the latter have been those of the Seaport Selangor and the Way Halim.

Seaport Selangors are paying 12½ per cent. dividend, thus showing a yield at present price of the shares of 1⅝ of practically 8 per cent.

The Way Halim has entered the dividend list with an initial distribution of 10 per cent., and these shares are quoted at about 3s, so that the yield is not much more than 6 per cent., but the present dividend is probably only an earnest of what is to come.

Features Amongst Oil Shares.

The views expressed here with regard to Oil shares are being fulfilled to the letter in most cases.

Those who prefer the small fry will have been well served, for instance, in Kern Rivers, which have been actively dealt in up to 10s 3d.

Those who have followed the Trinidad group have every reason to be satisfied with themselves. Trinidad Leaseholds, on the latest developments, being up at 30s, with a prospect of going still higher, while Trinidad Dominions have now reached 6s 7½d.

Shells have been rather less in evidence, and Burmah Oils have been on the dull side, the market being disappointed at the absence of a bonus accompanying the interim dividend, the latter being merely unchanged at 1s 6d.

Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields have again been a centre of activity around 29s, and the latest feature is a fresh jump in Venezuelan Concessions, which have changed hands up to 39s 3d, although no definite information is yet available to account for the movement.

The Mining Market.

Kaffirs are strong, especially Far Easterns, New Modderfontein 23½, with Meddor Deep and Medder "B" also up on Johannesburg buying, while Vereeniging have been a feature around 16s 3d.

Amongst Rhodesians, Chartered are still dull, but there has been a jump in Rezende to 4⅜, some of the other low-priced Rhodesians following suit, notably Rhodesia G. M. and Investment at 8s and upwards. Broken Hills firmer, especially Broken Hill Props at 54s 3d.

DALKEITH OFFICER DIES FROM WOUNDS.

Dalkeith, Saturday.

Second-Lieut. Herbert Heron Fraser, Seaforth Highlanders, who has died from wounds received on August 22, after only three weeks at the front, was born at the United Free Church Manse, Dalkeith, thirty-four years ago. After training in an Edinburgh lawyer's office, he became partner in his uncle's law business, J. Coldwell & Co., Paisley. He was formerly captain of Dalkeith Newbattle Golf Club, and was a Rugby football player. He enlisted seventeen months ago, and obtained his commission in July, 1916.

SCOTTISH NURSES "MENTIONED"

For Valuable Services Rendered.

London, Saturday.

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war:—

Birrell, Miss A., A.P. Military Massage Corps, 3d Scottish General Hospital, Stobhill, Glasgow.
Bole, Miss E. A., Staff Nurse, Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, Bellahouston, Glasgow.
Dougherty, Miss S., Staff Nurse T.F.N.S., 3d Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
Duncan, Miss E., Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S., 3d Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
Gold, Nurse J., Smithson War Hospital, Greenock.
Hastings, Miss H. M., Sister T.F.N.S., 4th Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
Henderson, Miss J. B., Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S., Yorkhill War Hospital, Glasgow.
Johnstone, Miss W. M., Spec. Prob., Yorkhill War Hospital, Glasgow.
Lowson, Miss E. J., Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S., 3d Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
M'Ewan, Miss M., Sister, T.F.N.S., 4th Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
M'Haffie, Miss E. B., 3d Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
M'Intyre, Miss M., Staff Nurse, T.F.N.S., 4th Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
M'Luckie, Miss A. M., 3d Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
M'Millan, Miss M. R., Sister, T.F.N.S., 4th Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
MacRae, Miss C., Sister, Springburn and Woodside Central Hospital, Glasgow.
Mashall, Mrs J., Sister, Scottish National Red Cross Hospital, Bellahouston, Glasgow.
Matheson, Miss C. M., Sister, Cambuslang War Hospital, Lanark.
Melville, Miss E. S., Nursing Member, Yorkhill War Hospital, Glasgow.
Mess, Miss M., A.P. Military Massage Corps, Dundee War Hospital.
Morton, Miss S. K., 3d Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
Mustard, Miss R. B., Sister, T.F.N.S., 4th Scottish General Hospital, Glasgow.
Nichols, Mrs M., Superintendent Fenthill Auxilliary Hospital, Banff.
Nicol, Miss A. A., Nursing Member, Yorkhill War Hospital, Glasgow.
Pagan, Miss G. H., A.P. Military Massage Corps, Royal Victoria Hospital, Edinburgh.

Portrait of Mrs. GOFF, of Beeches Cottage, Saltney Ferry, near Chester, who writes:

"For five years I suffered greatly from an **ulcerated leg**, which at one time was covered with **open wounds** from **knee to feet**, there being as many as 21 wounds in it at once. I tried all sorts of preparations, and attended the Infirmary, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and was **sent away from the Infirmary as incurable**. One day my daughter saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised in a newspaper and read it to me, and I decided to give it a trial. Finding the first lot was doing me good I persevered with it, and after having four bottles my leg was **completely healed**. All this happened some eight years ago, and I have had **no return of the trouble ever since.**"

Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Sores and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, are all sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood (outward application is of little use). For cleansing the blood of its impurities there is no other remedy just as good as Clarke's Blood Mixture. That is why so many truly remarkable cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"EVERYBODY'S BLOOD PURIFIER."
Of all Chemists and Stores, 2/9 per Bottle.

For Cakes, Pastry, Puddings and Pies.
BORWICK'S
BAKING POWDER.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

The Secret of a Simple Cure.

Are you a walking barometer—have you pains that shift from joint to joint at every change of the weather—are you subject to occasional recurring catching pains—if so, you are suffering from an excess of Uric Acid, and should

CURE THE TROUBLE AT ONCE.

You can easily do it yourself at home.

Have you not heard of the wonderful specific that does this? It is called Curicones, a real scientific discovery. Write to-day for a

FREE HOME TRIAL PACKAGE

and a copy of the little book, "The Story of a Rheumatic Cure." It gives you the secret of this remarkable discovery, which has already been the means of curing thousands of cases of

NEURITIS, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT.

It is the only preparation as far as we know which cures Rheumatoid Arthritis.

Don't delay—it costs you nothing—waiting won't help you. Curicones give prompt relief, and will cure you. The book tells you why Curicones are so effective. They relieve your pains, reduce swellings, and make life a pleasure once more. They are equally efficacious for simple occasional Rheumatism as for chronic cases when all other means have failed.

A RECENT CURE.—"I have had Rheumatoid Arthritis for over ten years. I was in bed a long time and could not walk. One of my boys sent me a cutting telling of a cure from Curicones, and said, 'Do try it, Mother, for JOHN BULL would not publish it if it was not genuine.' Well, I did try it, and before long I was able to throw away my stick, and improved daily. I am pleased to say I now do all the work of my cottage and three hours' war work besides. I cannot speak too highly of your wonderful 'Curicones.'—Yours truly, (Mrs.) O. MADDEN."

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Quickly and Permanently Cures
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
BRONCHITIS,
NERVOUSNESS,
SPINAL COMPLAINTS, etc.

The application is external, safe and simple, and in accordance with the spinal treatment discovered by the late Francis Coutts of Aberdeen.

Coutts' Acid Cure, the never-failing family remedy, has a record of over 50 years. It has cured hundreds of thousands. It will cure you.

TRY IT.

Of all Chemists and Stores, Large Size, 2/6
Small Size, 1/6.

Explanatory Pamphlets with Testimonials Free from
F. COUTTS & SONS,
405 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Edward Kane, Hop[illegible]n Street, Bathgate, as the result of injuries received in Mosside Pit, through being knocked down by a runaway hutch, has had his right leg fractured.

GLASGOW PILOT'S ADVENTURES OVER GERMAN LINES.

TAM O' THE SCOUTS.

LIFE WITH THE FLYING MEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

By EDGAR WALLACE, The Famous Author and War Correspondent.

Preparing for a Flight.

THESE stories of the air service are written around the personality of a Glasgow mechanic, a sergeant-pilot. The story told hereunder is founded on an instance which occurred on the Western Front in 1916.

SOME people say that the German has no sense of humour. This, generally speaking, is a fact, but it does not apply to a certain wing of the Imperial German Air Service.

It is an unwritten law of all flying services that when an enemy machine bursts into flames in the course of an aerial combat the aggressor who has brought about the catastrophe should leave well alone, and allow his stricken enemy to fall unmolested.

Lieutenant Callendar, returning from a great and enjoyable strafe, was met by three fast scouts of the Imperial German Flying Service. He shot down one, when his gun jammed. He banked over, and dived to avoid the attentions of the foremost of his adversaries, but was hit by a chance bullet. His petrol tank was pierced, and he suddenly found himself in the midst of noisy flames, which said "Hoo-oo-oo!" most terribly.

He had one chance of escape, for he was over our lines, and he dropped steeply, quoting himself at somewhere between £89 and £95, for Callendar was a marine insurance broker in the days before the war, and the ruling passion was very strong.

As he fell, to his amazement and wrath one of his adversaries dropped after him, his machine gun going like a rattle. High above the combatants a fourth and a fifth machine, the one British and the other a unit of the American squadron, were tearing down the skies. The pursuing plane saw his danger, banked round, and sped for home, his companion being already on the way.

"Ye're nae gentleman," said Tam grimly, "an' Ah'm gaun tae strafe ye!"

THE BREAKER OF AIR-LAWS.

Fortunately for the flying breaker of air-laws, von Bissing's circus was performing stately measures in the heavens, and as von Bissing's circus consisted of ten very fast flying machines Tam decided that this was not the moment for vengeance, and came round on a hair-pin turn just as von Bissing signalled "Attack!"

Tam got back to the aerodrome to discover that Callendar, somewhat burnt but immensely cheerful, was holding an indignation meeting, the subject under discussion being the Game and how it should be Played.

"The brute knew jolly well I was crashing. It's a monstrous thing!"

"One was bound to meet fellows like that sooner or later," said Captain Blackie, the squadron-commander, philosophically. "I suppose the supply of gentlemen does not go round, and they are getting some rubbish into the corps. One of you fellows drop a note over their aerodrome, and ask them what the dickens they mean by it. Did you see him, Tam?"

"I did that," said Tam. "That wee Hun was saved frae destruction owing tae circumstances ower which I hadna control. I was on his tail, ma bricht blue eyes were glancin' along the sichts o' ma Lewis gun, when I spied the gran' circus o' Mr MacBissing waitin' tae perform."

Tam shook his head.

"I'm hopin'," said he, "that it was an act o' mental aberration, that 'twas his first crash, and carried awa' by the excitement and enthusiasm o' the moment the wee chap fell into sin. Ah'm hopin' that retribution is awaitin' him!

"'Ma wee Hindenburg,' says Mr MacBissing, stern and ruthless, 'did I no see you behavin' in a manner likely tae bring discredit on the Imperial and All-Highest Air Service o' oor Exalted and Talkative Kaiser? Hoch! Hoch! Hoch! Hooch!'

"Little Willie Hindenburg hangs his heid.

"'Baron, or ma Lord, as the case may be,' says he, 'I'll no' be tellin' ye a lie. I wisna masel'. That last wee dram o' Sauerkraut got me' lichted up like a picture palace!' says he. 'I didna ken whether I was on ma heid or on somebody else's,' says he. 'I admit the allegation, and I throw mesel' on the maircy o' the Court.'

"'Hand me ma strop,' says MacBissing, pale but determined, and a few minutes later a passer-by micht hae been arrested and even condemned to death, by hearin' the sad witch-like moans that came frae headquarters."

A DEEP-LAID PLAN OF REVENGE.

That "Little Willie Hindenburg" had not acted inadvertently, but that it was part of his gentle plan to strafe the strafed—an operation equivalent to kicking a man when he is down—was demonstrated the next morning, for when Thornton fell out of control blazing from engine to tail a German flying man, unmistakably the same as had disgraced himself on the previous day, came down on his tail, keeping a hail of bullets directed at the fusilage, though he might have saved himself the trouble, for both Thornton and Freeman, his observer, had long since fought their last fight.

Again Tam was a witness, and again, like a raging tempest he swept down upon the law-breaker, and again was foiled by the vigilant German scouts from executing his vengeance.

Tam had recently received from home a goodly batch of that literature which was his peculiar joy, but such was his perturbation and mental unrest that the advent of these thrills, so pleasurably anticipated, brought no relief to his mind.

It was not until he turned the lurid cover of "The Seven Warnings: The Story of a Cowboy's Vengeance," that he was induced to settle himself down to that "good long read" which was his chiefest and indeed only recreation.

And when he had finished the little work of thirty-two pages, he turned back and read parts all over again, a terrific compliment to the shy and retiring author. He closed the book with a long sigh, sat upon his bed for half an hour, and then went back to the pine table, took out from the debris of one of the drawers a bottle of ink, a pen, and some notepaper, and wrote laboriously and carefully, ending the seven or eight lines of writing with a very respectable representation of a skull and cross-bones.

When he had finished he drew an envelope toward him and sat looking at it for five minutes. He scratched his head and he scratched his chin, and laid down his pen.

It was eleven o'clock, and the mess would still be sitting engaged in discussion. He put out the light and made his way across the darkened aerodrome.

Blackie saw him in the anteroom, for Tam enjoyed the privilege of entree at all times.

A PAL OF THE KAISER.

"His name? It's very curious you should ask that question, Tam," smiled Blackie. "We've just had a message through from Intelligence. One of his squadron has been brought down by the Creepers, and they are so sick about him that this fellow who was caught by the Creepers gave him away. His name is von Mahl, the son of a very rich pal of the Kaiser, and a real bad egg."

"Von Mahl," repeated Tam slowly, "and he will be belonging to the Roulers lot, Ah'm thinking?"

Blackie nodded.

"They complain bitterly that he is not a gentleman," he said, "and they would kick him out but for the fact that he has this influence."

"Von Mahl!" said Tam, tapping his forehead.

"Why did you want to know?"

"Sir," said Tam solemnly, "I hae a grand stunt."

He went back to his room and addressed the envelope.

"Mr von Mahl."

The next morning, when the well-born members of the 95th Squadron of the Imperial German Air Service were making their final preparations to ascend, a black speck appeared in the sky, and the German Archies in the neighbourhood of the aerodrome signified the same in the usual manner.

Captain Karl von Zeiglemann fixed the speck with his Zeiss glasses and swore.

"That is an English machine," he said. "Those Bavarian swine have let him through. Take cover!"

The group in the aerodrome scattered.

The German squadron leader saw the machine bank over and turn, and saw, too, something that was fluttering down slowly to the earth. He called his orderly.

"There's a parachute falling outside, Fritz. Go and get it."

He turned to his second in command.

"We shall find, Muller, that this visitor is not wholly unconnected with our dear friend Mahl."

"I wish von Mahl had been under that bomb," grumbled his subordinate. "Can't we do something to get rid of him, Herr Captain?"

Zeiglemann shook his head.

"I have suggested it, and had a rap over the knuckles for my pains. The fellow is getting us a very bad name."

Five minutes later his orderly came to the group of which Zeiglemann was the centre, and handed him a small linen parachute and a weighted bag. The squadron leader was cutting the string which bound the mouth of the bag, when a shrill voice said—

"Herr Captain, do be careful. There might be a bomb."

There was a little chuckle of laughter from the group, and Zeiglemann glowered at the speaker, a tall, unprepossessing youth, whose face was red with excitement.

"Herr von Mahl," he snapped with true Prussian ferocity, "the air services do not descend to such tricks, nor do they shoot at burning machines."

"Herr Captain," spluttered the youth, "I do what I think is my duty to my Kaiser and my Fatherland."

He saluted religiously.

To this there was no reply, as he well knew, and Captain Zeiglemann finished his work in silence. The bag was opened. He put in his hand and took out a letter.

TAM'S STRATEGY.

"I thought so," he said, looking at the address. "This is for you, von Mahl." He handed it to the youth, who tore open the envelope.

They crowded about him and read over his shoulder.

"THIS IS THE FIRST WARNING OF THE AVENGER.

SHAKE IN YOUR SHOES—TREMBLE!

Surround yourself with guards and walls,
And hide behind the cannon balls,
And dig yourself into the earth;
You'll yet regret your day of birth,
For Tam the Scout is on your track,
And soon ye're dome will start to crack."

It was signed with a skull and cross-bones.

The young man looked bewildered from one to the other. Every face was straight.

"What — what is this?" he stammered. "Is it not absurd? Is it not frivolous, Herr Captain?"

He laughed his high, shrill little laugh, but nobody uttered a sound.

"This is serious, of course, von Mahl," said Zeiglemann soberly. "Although this is your private quarrel, the squadron will do its best to save you."

"But—but this is stupid foolishness," said von Mahl as he savagely tore the note into little pieces and flung them down. "I will go after this fellow and kill him. I will deal with this Herr Tam."

"You will do as you wish, Herr von Mahl, but first you shall pick up those pieces of paper, for it is my order that the aerodrome shall be kept clean."

Tam swooped back to his headquarters in time for breakfast, and made his report.

"The next time you do tricks over Roulers they'll be waiting for you, Tam," said Blackie, with a shake of his head. "I shouldn't strain that warning stunt of yours."

A week later Lieutenant von Mahl crossed the British lines at a height of 15,000 feet, bombed a billet and a casualty clearing station, and dropped an insolent note addressed to "The Englishman Tamm." He did not wait for an answer, which came at

The photographers returning after a flight.

one o'clock on the following morning—a noisy and a terrifying answer.

THE FIFTH WARNING.

"This has ceased to be amusing," said Captain von Zeiglemann, emerging from his bomb-proof shelter, and wired a requisition for three machines "destroyed by enemy action" and approval for certain measures of reprisal. "As for that pig-dog von Mahl——"

"He has received his fifth warning," said his unsmiling junior, "and he is not happy."

Von Mahl was decidedly not happy. His commandant found him rather pale and shaking sitting in his room. He leapt up as von Zeiglemann entered, clicked his heels, and saluted. Without a word the commandant took the letter from his hand and read—

"If ye gang tae Germany I'll follow ye. If ye gang hame tae yer mither I'll find the house and bomb ye. I'll never leave ye, M'Mahl.

"Tam the Avenger."

"So!" was von Zeiglemann's comment.

"It is rascality! It is monstrous!" squeaked the lieutenant. "It is against the rules of war! I have notified my father, and this shall be brought to the All Highest Quarter! What shall I do, Herr Captain—this is getting on my nerves!"

Walking back to Command Headquarters, von Zeiglemann expressed his private views to his confidant.

"If Tam can scare this money-bag back to Frankfurt he will render us a service."

"He asked me where I thought he would be safe—he is thinking of asking for a transfer to the eastern front," said Zeiglemann's assistant.

"And you said?"

"I told him that the only safe place was a British prison camp."

"Please the good God he reaches there," said Zeiglemann piously, "but he will be a fortunate man if he ever lands alive from a fight with Tam. Do not, I command you, allow him to go up alone. We must guard the swine—keep him in the formation."

Von Mahl's confidence in the superiority of German arms, somewhat shaken at Verdun, revived after his introduction to the Flying Services, attained to its zenith at the moment when he incurred the prejudices of Tam, and from that moment steadily declined.

Von Mahl had arrived at the level of descent when he detached himself from his comrades and sat brooding, his knuckles to his teeth, reviewing his abilities and counting over all the acts of injustice to which he had been subjected.

Zeiglemann, watching him, ordered him fourteen days leave, and the young officer accepted the privilege reluctantly.

There was a dear fascination in the danger he imagined. He had twice crossed fire with Tam, and now knew him, his machine, and his tactics almost intimately.

Von Mahl left for Brussels en route for Frankfurt, and two days later occurred one of those odd accidents of war which have so often been witnessed.

Tam was detailed to make one of a strong raiding party which had as its objective town just over the Belgian-German frontier. It was carried out successfully, and the party was on its way home when Tam, who was one of the fighting escort, was violently engaged by two machines, both of which he forced down. In the course of a combat he was compelled to come to within a thousand feet of the ground, and was on the point of climbing when, immediately beneath him, a long military railway train emerged from a tunnel. Tam carried no bombs, but he had two excellent machine guns, and he swooped joyously to the fray.

Von Mahl, looking from the window of a first class carriage, saw in a flash the machine and its pilot—then the windows splintered to a thousand pieces and he dropped white and palpitating to the floor.

He came to Frankfurt to find his relations had gone to Karlsruhe, and followed them. The night he arrived Karlsruhe was bombed by a French squadron. . . . Von Mahl saw only a score of flying and vengeful Tams. He came back to the front broken in spirit and courage. "The only place you can be safe is an English internment camp."

He chewed his knuckles the fiercer and thought the matter over.

TAM'S LIFE-LONG STUDY.

"Ah'm delayin' ma seventh warnin'," said Tam, "for Ah'm no' sae sure that M'Mahl is aboot. Ah haena seen the wee chiel' for a gie lang time."

"Honestly, Tam," said young Craig (the last of the Craigs, his two brothers having been shot down over Lille), "do you really think you scared Fritz?"

"Sir," said Tam, "the habits o' the Hun or Gairman hae been ma life-long study. Often in the nicht, when you gentlemen at the mess are smokin' bad segars an' playin' the gamblin' game o' bridge-whist, Tam o' the Scouts is workin' oot problems in Gairman pschy—I forget the bonnie wurd. There he sits, the wee man without sae muckle as a segar to keep him company—thank ye, sir, I'll no' smoke it the noo, but 'twill be welcomed by ane o' the sufferin' mechanics—there sits Tam, gettin' into the mind or substitute o' the Hun.

"He goes in for frichtfu'ness because he's afraid o' frichtfu'ness. He bombs wee toons because he's scairt o' his ain wee toons bein' bombed. He believes we get the wind up, because he'd be silly wi' terror if we did the same thing to him. Ye can aye scare a Hun—that's my theery, sir."

Craig had no further opportunity for discussing the matter, for the next morning he was "concussed" in mid-air and retained sufficient sense to bring his machine to the ground. Unfortunately the ground was in the temporary occupation of the German.

So Craig went philosophically into bondage.

THE LAST STRAW.

He was taken to German Headquarters and handed over to von Zeiglemann's wing "for transport."

"This is Mr von Mahl," introduced Zeiglemann gravely (they were going into lunch); "you may have heard of him."

Craig raised his eyebrows, for the spirit of mischief was on him.

"Von Mahl," he said with well-assumed incredulity. "Why, I thought—oh, by the way, is to-day the 16th?"

"To-morrow is the 16th," snarled von Mahl. "What happens to-morrow, Herr Englishman?"

"I beg your pardon," said Craig politely. "I'm afraid I cannot tell you—it would not be fair to Tam."

And von Mahl went out in a sweat of fear.

From somewhere overhead came a sound like the snarl of a buzz-saw as it bites into hard wood. Tam, who was walking along a deserted by-road, his hands in his breeches pockets, his forage cap at the back of his head, looked up and shaded his eyes.

Now, there is only one machine that makes a noise like a buzz-saw going about its lawful business, and that is a British battleplane, and that this was such a machine Tam knew. Tam stood for fully five minutes watching the leisurely speck winging westward, then he retraced his steps to the aerodrome.

He found at the entrance a little group of officers who were equally interested.

"What do you make of that 'bus, Tam?" asked Blackie.

THE MYSTERIOUS BATTLEPLANE.

"She's British," said Tam cautiously.

He reached out his hand for the glasses that Blackie was offering and focussed them on the disappearing machine. Long and silently he watched her. The sun had been behind a cloud, but now one ray caught the aeroplane for a moment and turned her into a sparkling star of light. Tam put down his glasses.

"Yon's Mr Craig's," he said impressively.

"Craig's machine? What makes you think so?"

"Sir," said Tam, "I'd ken her onywhere. Yon's Mr Craig's 'bus, right enough."

. . . . . .

Holiday-makers at a certain Br[illegible] town were treated to the spectacle [illegible] alarm. They gathered on the [illegible] on the front and watched a doz[illegible] machines treking upwards in [illegible] until they were hovering spe[illegible] sky. They saw them wheel sud[illegible] pass out to sea, and then tho[illegible] possed strong glasses noted a [illegible] coming from the east, and presen[illegible] machines were mixed up and co[illegible] the spots that come before the e[illegible] one afflicted with a liver.

From a pickle of dots one aer[illegible] descended, and the trained obse[illegible] ing at a point of vantage who[illegible] for that which seemed a slow [illegible] in reality, moving twice as [illegible] swiftest express train, and n[illegible] knew by certain signs that [illegible] in flames.

A grey destroyer, its three [illegible] ing black smoke, cut through [illegible] circled about the debris of the [illegible] machine. A little boat danc[illegible] waves, and a young man wa[illegible] the wreckage uttering strang[illegible] words of hate.

THE ONLY SAFE PLACE FOR HUN.

They took him down to the [illegible] the destroyer and propped him [illegible] mander's armchair. A busines[illegible] dabbed two ugly cuts in his [illegible] iodine and deftly encircled his high with a bandage. A navigat[illegible] passed him a whisky and soda.

"If you speak English, my gentle[illegible] said the commander, "honour [illegible] rank, title, and official number."

"Von Mahl," snapped the [illegible] "Royal Prussian Lieuten[illegible] of Guard."

"You take our breath aw[illegible] commander. "Will you explain [illegible] were flying a British machine [illegible] Allied marks?"

"I shall explain nothing [illegible] youth.

"Before I hand you over to [illegible] of the Royal Naval Air S[illegible] understand, eat little things [illegible] toast, would you like to make [illegible] ment which will save you from the [illegible] nious end which awaits all [illegible] young heroes who come cam[illegible] terprising young Britons?"

Von Mahl hesitated.

"I came—because I saw the [illegible] had fallen in our lines. It was [illegible]

He slipped his hand into [illegible] buttoned tunic and withdrew a [illegible] canvas-backed paper which, unfolded, revealed itself as a staff map of England.

This he spread on the wardroom [illegible] and the Commander observed that at [illegible] places little red circles had been drawn.

"Uppingleigh, Colnburn, Eccles[illegible] said the destroyer captain. "But [illegible] aren't places of military importance—[illegible] are German internment camps."

"Exactly!" said von Mahl[illegible] "that's where I go."

In this he spoke the truth, for to [illegible] these he went.

NEXT WEEK
How Tam Nearly Bombed the Kai[illegible]

WEAK ME[illegible]

READ THIS FREE BO[illegible]

To any man who will send us [illegible] name and address we will send fr[illegible] (closely sealed) our finely illustrat[illegible] book regarding the cause and cure [illegible] disease. This book is written in pl[illegible] language, and explains many secr[illegible] you should know.

It tells how y[illegible] can cure yourse[illegible] in the privacy [illegible] your own ho[illegible] without the use [illegible] drugs.

Don't spend a[illegible] other [illegible] medicines [illegible] worthless [illegible] "cures."

Nature [illegible] cures [illegible] cured. You [illegible] know about it.

If you suffer from weakness of [illegible] kind, neurasthenia, rheumatism, lum[illegible] back, lumbago, debility, [illegible] kidney, liver, or bowel trouble, [illegible] paralysis, locomotor ataxy, epilepsy, [illegible] neuritis, or neuralgia, you should [illegible] fail to get this book.

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KAISER MAKES SCAPE-GOAT OF HIS NEPHEW.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S SENSATIONAL TION AGAINST THE "ALL HIGHEST."

(ALL REPORT SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR "THE POST SUNDAY SPECIAL.")

EAT sensation has been created in erlin arising out of the appeal brought nce Frederick Leopold, aged twenty- on of Prince Frederick Leopold of a against the Kaiser's action declaring oung man to be a minor, because the whose heart is so bad that he cannot in the army, has contracted heavy for jewels, swagger clothing, photo- pictures, flowers, and wine.

Kaiser's declaration prevented the 's wedding to Princess Marie ette of Schwarzburg. The Prince give up a house in Munich which he vishly furnished. and was scuffled out town to the barracks at Cassel, where been under the guardianship of meister von Hayden, who brought a uit for £500 against the young man's He lost this claim, the Court ruling he father, having paid the son's debts, stified in appointing a successor, and he money paid to Von Hayden out of ate grant was sufficient.

Prince's appeal was then proceeded The principals in this cause celebre

rince Frederick Leopold, aged 22, ngest son of Prince Frederick Leopold Prussia, appealing against decision, aring him a minor, of

he Kaiser, Emperor of Germany.

ttmeister Von Hayden, State rdian of Prince after his banishment Cassel, sues

rince Leopold of Prussia for increased nt. Prince Frederick Leopold is a hew of the Kaiser and the Kaiserin, mother, Louis Sophie, being her sister.

rr Heine, Socialist Member of the chstag, pleads for the Prince.

Legal Wranging Extraordinary.

ere was extraordinary legal wrangling g the hearing of the case, which is cer- the most remarkable ever heard in Courts of Berlin. In a document before Judges it was stated that the Prince, pted from military service owing to a heart, lived at Munich, where he ed as a painter. He received an annual ance of £1500 from the Kaiser, and from his father. In one year he acted debts exceeding £50,000.

e Kaiser, exercising his authority as of the house of Hohensollern, decreed the Prince be placed under control, and inted Colonel von Hayden as his special dian. He also ordered the Prince to Munich and to reside at Cassel. The e appealed to the special tribunal to e him of control by his military dian and to restore to him complete y.

e counsel representing the Prince did nince words about the Kaiser and his ster when they spoke in support of the of the Prince.

his behaviour against the Prince," said ster Wolfgang Heine, a Socialist mem- of the Reichstag, "is against the law. let the Kaiser produce the law in writ- which allows of his removing the rights Prince of the Realm. The Kaiser has ly misused his power by depriving this e of the liberty which is due to any te German citizen. The position of the e has been worse than that of a slave, further than that, the Kaiser had ed the young man to be treated brutally, use his guardian, acting under the rs of the Kaiser, has bullied the young in the barracks at Cassel."

Not Fond of Frivolities.

e advocate further stated that it was true that the resident failed to take work as a painter seriously, and that he fond of drink and frivolities. He re- ly had to suffer the knowledge that his e in Munich, where he had hoped to his bride, was now closed, and that it practically empty, the guardian having e to the conclusion that it was impera- that all the furniture, art objects, &c., ch he had collected should be sold, to nothing of the beautiful automobile, ch was his pride and joy, and for which a week before his banishment, he had ed £1750. This car had been sold for a y £450, the money going to defray cur- expenses, though much more could have got for the various effects, thus acting unfairly on the Prince's father, who had to settle the outstanding debts.

The Prince," declared the advocate dra- ally, "has been insulted to his very , and I am afraid that out of this there more unfortunate consequences than Kaiser dreams of. I only hope that Judges will justify the old saying that are still Judges in Berlin."

advocate referred, of course, to the of Frederick the Great and the When Frederick the Great was his castle of Sans Souci, near Pots- architect informed him that an old nging to a country miller, was the site and hampered their

The Emperor at once sent for the miller and asked him to sell his mill at a good price. The miller positively refused. Frederick stormed and threatened, telling him that if he would not give in pleasantly he would take his mill by force. "Not while there are Judges in Berlin, sire," retorted the miller. Frederick forgave the man's impertinence because the miller believed in the integrity of German Judges, and allowed the mill to remain. It stands on the site to-day—hence the old saying.

Judge Speaks on Prince's Behalf.

Justice Lubezynski also spoke on behalf of the Prince, and pointed out that the creditors were not behind the action taken against the Prince, because they had been paid. The Prince's father had a private income of £2,750,000, and a man with an income of over £2,750,000 was surely in a position to pay the debts of his son, and for the father to do so was to be quite well understood. Besides it was most strange that the Prince had repeatedly asked for a personal hearing upon his case before the Kaiser and had always been refused. His side of the case had never been given the slightest publicity.

Dr Werthauer was the third champion for the Prince, and he contended that the whole case had not been sufficiently investigated. In other words he suggested that the Kaiser had acted rashly and in a very autocratic manner. The Prince's I. O. U.s amounted to £62,500, but it must be remembered that the Prince's parents had always given their children considerable means for the purpose of following out their own bent.

The eldest son had received his allowance for the purpose of studying, and the second for the purpose of pursuing sports, while the third (the Prince in question) used his portion for perfecting his education in Art, and the successes of the sons had in the past entirely justified their parents' idea. The eldest son had distinguished himself as an aviator, the second was the favourite of gymnasts and sportsmen, and unfortunately had fallen in the fight for his Fatherland, whilst the youngest had painted such outstanding pictures that his name had great fame in art circles.

"Reasonable Expenses."

The Prince had bought his house and furniture with a view to his marriage with Princess Marie Antoinette of Schwarzburg, and it was only to be expected that a young man like this Prince should have in his expense bills articles like

Jewels.	Dress.
Photographs.	Flowers.
Presents.	Chocolates.
Perfume.	Wine.

Art requisites.

He could give the reason of the purchase of every one of these articles, and, although on the face of matters the statement would seem contrary, he could prove that the Prince had been both economical and exact in his money matters.

"I demand proof of why this Prince was declared a minor," said the barrister emphatically. "Why has he not been heard in his own defence? The whole punishment has been too hastily meted out. The Prince has been the scapegoat for someone else! There were quarrels of long standing between the House Minister and the Prince's father, and the son has been sacrificed to the Minister's attempt to get the better of the father."

The Kaiser's Henchman.

Then came the redoubtable representative of the Kaiser, Justice Reimer, who indignantly denied the attacks against the House Minister and quite definitely upheld what he described as the fairness of the Cabinet order.

"The declaration of minority," he said, "was one of those acts which was quite in accordance with the laws made for the Imperial Household in 1849-51. The Prussian Crown had only made use of the right as entitled. The Kaiser had acted through his Minister, though, if he cared, he could have done it himself personally, but he preferred to have the unpleasant procedure performed quietly."

Next came Dr Wangemaan, who went into the details of the Prince's income, pointing out that the affairs of the father were not at all in such a brilliant state as had been cited. He brought forward a number of figures which proved that the young princeling had spent enormous sums of money in such frivolities as expensive motor drives, supper parties, betting, extravagant art treasures, theatre parties, gambling losses speculating.

In no less than two years he had, besides his usual income of £4500, spent another £62,500. He had squandered to such a tremendous extent that he had been absolutely unable to meet his debts, and it came to the speaker's knowledge that his father had declared some time before the action was taken that he would not be responsible for the debts of his sons.

The barrister handed over to the Court a letter from the Kaiser to the Prince, in which His Majesty urged upon the young man to draw in his expenditure. The youth had merely ignored his uncle's advice.

Justice Lukczyusk jumped up objecting to this letter of the Kaiser being brought into the Court, "because," he said, "it has been taken from one of a large correspondence." If, he continued, one letter were to be produced, surely the whole lot should be brought forward. One letter picked out by his opponent naturally had a bad effect against the Prince, but if the complete correspondence had been produced, he was sure a very different impression would have been made.

OUR £500 REWARD.

As announced last week, "The Post Sunday Special," in view of authoritative statements as to the existence in Great Britain of a conspiracy organised and financed by Germany, offers £500 reward for definite information that will lead to the conviction in a Court of Justice of any person or persons acting as paid agents of any enemy Power, and as such engaged in any illegal act or conspiracy in this country against the interests of the Realm. All such information must be communicated confidentially in the first instance to the Editor of "The Post Sunday Special," by whom it will be duly transmitted to the proper authorities. The Editor reserves to himself the right of determining any point arising in connection with the reward, and all information must be communicated on the understanding that his decision will be final.

No Government, Secret Service, or police official is eligible for this Reward.

Already a large number of letters have reached us in response to this announcement. These letters come from all parts of the country, and bear striking evidence of the invaluable assistance which the public are capable of rendering to the authorities in a matter of such vital importance to the national safety.

We have to thank all who have sent us these communications, and to assure them that the confidential information they contain is being promptly and properly handled.

Our acknowledgments are also due to the numerous readers who have written to express appreciation of the work of "The Post Sunday Special" in this matter. As one of our correspondents remarks:—"Every Britisher ought to be a Secret Service man or woman at this time, and I am sure the public will welcome the opportunity of reporting privately anything they know about the operations of 'The Hidden Hand' in our midst, even in cases founded on mere suspicion, but nevertheless calling for investigation. We must get rid of red tape and superior officialdom methods in dealing with the subtle enemy at our doors to-day."

"The Post Sunday Special" offer holds good, and if you have any information to communicate do not hesitate to write immediately to the Editor.

GERMAN SOLDIER WILL NOT FIGHT

FOR THE "UNBOUNDED AIMS" OF THE JUNKERS.

(Specially Contributed.)

Great dissatisfaction is being felt by all parties in the Reichstag with the behaviour of Dr Michaelis, who leaves his work continually in the hands of the most unpopular Vice-Chancellor, Dr Helfferich.

The member Landsberg has made a significant speech in the Reichstag. His subject was the grievances of the Left Party, which, with the present conditions of the press, cannot be published, says the Frankfurt Gazette. He spoke of the state of affairs at the front, behind the lines, in the camps, even to Ruhleben.

He also attacked the Pan-German profiteers, who are at present spending enormous sums of money in buying up newspapers, to influence public opinion according to their own ideas. Those men, who, with the countless millions they have made, do no good to their country. Where they cannot buy the paper they advertise largely.

Dr Ludwig Haas then spoke, and his speech is one of the best, most manly, and imposing that the Reichstag has heard for a long time. He was in uniform, and wore an iron cross, which had not been won, like so many others, at his desk. He pointed out the immense damage that the present "mixed policy" was doing to the public feeling. He declared that the German soldier would fight on, but not for "unbounded aims," and the Pan-German party had no idea of what was in the soul of the German soldier at the front. In one word, he wanted a Government, for at the moment no such thing existed in Germany.

OFFICER PRISONERS IN GERMANY

This is a group of officer prisoners in a German convalescent camp. The officer on the extreme left of the second row is Lieut. John F. Macmillan, of the East Surrey Regiment. Lieut. Macmillan won the Military Cross in December last. He belongs to Motherwell, and was wounded and taken prisoner in May, although his whereabouts were only made known in August.

PETROGRAD IN NO DANGER.

HAIG AWAITING OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLETE HIS VICTORIES.

By GUY L'ESTRANGE.

(OVER "POST" SPECIAL WIRE).

London, Saturday Night.

WHILST Sir Douglas Haig is waiting in the West for any opportunity the weather may offer for completing the conquest of the Passchendaele Ridge, Germany has taken advantage of Russia's demoralisation to effect a spectacular coup at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Naval happenings do not come within the purview of these comments, but Germany's success in capturing the island of Oesel carries with it certain military consequences which call for notice.

The fact that M. Kerensky has chosen the present moment for announcing the impending removal of the seat of Government from Petrograd to Moscow has excited fears in some quarters that the Russian capital is directly menaced by this new enemy success. This view can only be accepted with reservation. Petrograd is menaced in a sense, but it stands in no danger, at least before the spring of next year. Whether Germany will then be in a position to take military advantage of her naval triumph will depend very much on what happens on the Western front. And it may be pointed out that, owing to the climatic variations, operations on the Western front will be due to commence some weeks before there can be any chance of active operations against Russia.

The best informed opinion is that Germany has been influenced by a short view rather than a long view of the war in deciding on this enterprise. It is calculated to revive the drooping spirits of Berlin; it throws still more discredit on the Russian Republican regime at a time when Germany itself is to some extent permeated with revolutionary ideas, and it may have the effect of giving a fillip to the new war loan. All these, however, are momentary advantages. If Germany had taken the long view she would have seen that nothing was more calculated to bring Russia to her senses, and cause our Ally in the East to set herself feverishly to restore discipline to her army and navy, and prepare for a desperate resistance next year, than this threat against the great city of which the Russians are so justly proud.

From the political point of view, M. Kerensky will gain rather than lose by the removal to Moscow. The Provisional Government will find itself there in a calmer atmosphere than that at Petrogard. The most disquietening feature of the whole affair is the feebleness of the resistance which Russia offered to her foe. The loss of the Island of Oesel and the Island of Moen ought not to have happened, and could not have happened but for disorganisation in the interior of a most serious kind. Their present impotence may be an incentive to Russia to set her house in order.

The Summer's Campaign.

The vote of thanks which Parliament is to convey to Sir Douglas Haig and his men on Monday suggests that, in the opinion of the authorities, the campaign of 1917 is now nearing its end. In the first battle of Ypres the fighting continued right up to November 11. But the weather this autumn has been much less favourable than in 1914 for the continuance of active operations.

It cannot be said that we have achieved all, or nearly all, we hoped to accomplish this year. But no blame for this can attach to British arms. For many weeks past they have been sustaining the main burden of the fight, and how well they have sustained that burden has been indicated by the enemy's inability to launch any effective offensive in other theatres of the war.

But for the collapse of Russia we might at this moment be recording a very different story. The success of the British offensive on the Flanders front, and the fact that Germany was constrained to draw off reinforcements from every other arena of the struggle in order to prevent us from effecting a clean break through, conveys a very hopeful moral.

For if the plans of the Allies had not gone awry through the Russian failure it is more than probable that an actual military decision would have been secured this summer. If things had gone as they were planned to go, we should have seen that simultaneous offensive which would have robbed Germany of the advantages she derives from fighting on interior lines.

Germany's Utmost Endeavour.

Consider for a moment what would have happened if, when the Allies in the West passed tactically to the offensive early in the summer, a great Russian offensive had synchronised with the French, British, and Italian attacks. On the Western front we have seen the Germans driven back on the Aisne, on the Somme, at Arras, and to the east of Ypres; whilst on the Italian front the Austro-Germans were so hard pressed by General Cadorna that nothing but their entire release from all anxiety in the East enabled them to avoid an overwhelming military disaster which would have placed Trieste at the mercy of our Italian Allies.

Let no one imagine that the Central Empires had reserves available to meet a Russian offensive if a Russian offensive had been forthcoming. All the evidence points the other way. The loss of the Vimy Ridge and of the heights to the east of Ypres would not have been permitted by von Hindenburg if he could possibly have prevented it.

Every available man and every available gun was thrown in to arrest the British advance. The Germans did not put up a stronger defence because a stronger defence was not available. If, instead of a stronger defence, there had been a weaker defence the indications are that, in spite of the weather, we should have broken through, and that the Germans would at this moment have been engaged in evacuating the whole of Western Belgium.

The Russian debacle robbed the Allies of just that additional pound of weight which was required to turn the scale definitely in our favour. As it was the Germans were able to preserve, if not an equilibrium, at least the semblance of such, and the winter will give them a breathing space in which to determine whether they shall endeavour to repeat in Belgium the "voluntary retirement" they successfully accomplished on the Somme early this year, or whether they shall hold on and fight out the war to a decision next spring on very much the ground on which the opposing armies now stand.

Lost Time.

Many people are asking how it came about that Sir Douglas Haig deferred until so late in the year the offensive on the Flanders front. The answer is unquestionably that the Allies even up to the eleventh hour hardly appreciated the completeness of the Russian collapse.

It does not matter whether the politicians or the soldiers were to blame for this miscalculation. But it is known that when the British struck at Arras they struck in co-operation with the French on the Aisne, and with the Italians in the Trentino. Furthermore, the Russians were expected to advance into Galicia, and though there was much disorganisation in the interior of Russia, the Russian armies themselves were better equipped for attack and better provided with munitions than at any earlier period of the war.

But the Russian offensive did not come off at the time that was arranged, and when it did come off it collapsed ignominiously through the disaffection of the troops. Russia had unquestionably a great opportunity, for even at that stage of the campaign the enemy's lines in the East had been dangerously weakened in order to buttress up the line in the West. But the opportunity was missed, and the French on the Aisne and in the Champagne, and Gen. Cadorna on the Italian front, found forces opposed to them far greater than they had reason to anticipate.

For reasons which M. Painleve has already explained in the French Chamber, the French offensive in the south did not exactly coincide with the British offensive on the Arras front. The blow which resulted in the capture of Vimy Ridge was struck on April 9; French co-operation, largely through the break up of the weather on the Aisne front, was not forthcoming until later in the month.

These more or less abortive operations were fortunately not fatal to the alternative British plan to which Sir Douglas Haig afterwards turned his attention. But they delayed it. The French, having decided, wisely in the circumstances, to wait for American reinforcements next spring before attempting a final decision of the war, Sir Douglas Haig left General Horne and General Byng to watch the Artois front and moved up his main armies to the north of Lys.

All this took time, and the great offensive on the Flanders front could not be started until July 31. This left little more than two months in which to drive back the Germans over the Passchendaele Ridge and out of Roulers—operations the accomplishment of which was essential if the enemy was to be forced to evacuate western Belgium.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

ZEPP. RAID PROBLEMS.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GUNS?

(By "Post" Special Wire.)

London, Saturday Night.

WHAT happened to the anti-aircraft guns? That is the question everyone is asking in connection with Friday night's raid.

No doubt a statement on the subject will be sought when the House of Commons meets on Monday. The silence of the guns undoubtedly led many people to emerge from their dugouts. Long before the "all clear" notice was circulated the streets began to resume their almost normal aspect. People got tired of waiting when nothing happened, and either went home or wandered from one thoroughfare to another to see the sights.

According to some reports, the Germans have at last mastered in some degree the problem of evolving silent engines for their airships, and if this is so everyone recognises that it must increase the difficulty of coping effectively with the raiders.

On moonlight nights the effective range of the searchlights is necessarily diminished, and if there are no sounds to guide our gunners, their efforts to record a hit will not be rendered easier.

The Return of the Zepps.

Disquietude is expressed in some quarters over the fact that the Germans have reverted to the use of Zeppelins.

This disquietude is not shared by the experts. The vulnerability of the Zeppelin to aeroplane attack has been fairly established; so much so that most people believed that no more Zeppelins would be sent to attack London. We know now what we have to expect, and I shall be surprised if our authorities do not rise to the occasion.

Suggestions that in this instance they were caught napping may probably be dismissed. The silence of the anti-aircraft guns probably implied a change of policy, and it is unfortunate, perhaps, that the public were not advised beforehand of what they had to expect.

For the rest, it has to be recorded that London continues to take its experiences with wonderful calmness, considering the trying nature of the successive surprises the enemy springs on it. The average Cockney regards the German raiders with feelings of lively respect, but, like Mark Tapley, he insists on being cheerful even in somewhat distressing circumstances.

Thanks to Haig and His Men.

The speeches in Parliament on Monday, when both Houses are to testify their gratitude to Sir Douglas Haig and the splendid forces under his command, are awaited with more than usual interest. Mr Lloyd George and Lord Curzon have a great opportunity presented to them, and no one doubts that they will do justice to the occasion.

It is expected that in the House of Commons Mr Asquith will immediately follow the Prime Minister and second the motion of which Mr Lloyd George has given notice. If the usual custom is followed, the leaders of the different party groups will also speak.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe will rise on behalf of the official Opposition, but whether Lord Derby, as Minister for War, will also take part in the debate is a question on which I have not been able to obtain information. But the proceedings in the Upper Chamber are not likely in any case to be prolonged.

Sequel to U-Boat Losses.

There are many indications that the submarine service is proving less popular than it used to be with the German seamen.

The big prize money held out to the men undoubtedly produced volunteers in plenty in the early days of the U-boat campaign. This prize money must have amounted in some instances to very considerable sums, five per cent. of the value of every merchant vessel sunk being distributed amongst the officers, and a sum representing ten per cent. of its value being handed over to the men.

In the case of a vessel valued at half a million sterling, each individual member of the submarine crew would thus receive very substantial blood money. But the sailors are beginning to discover the risks are in proportion to the rewards.

Struggle as it may, the German Admiralty is not able to disguise the seriousness of the U-boat losses.

Golf in Mesopotamia.

Golf of a more or less rudimentary kind has been played behind the fighting front in France ever since the British Army came to settle down on their present lines, and everyone remembers the story of the enthusiast who was discovered practising niblick shots in a crater where he had sought shelter from the German guns. In our wildest moments we hardly expected to hear of a golf course in Mesopotamia. But it is there, nevertheless, and an ex-champion is reputed to hold the record of the links.

There are only nine holes, but their sporting character should satisfy the most fastidious. A milk tin is sunk in the middle of each green, and a tall stick gives the golfer his line of play.

Hazards consist for the most part of Arab encampments, in which it is not surprising to learn that balls are frequently lost. At the second hole a small bazaar, in which Arab ladies run a melon establishment, affords a fair substitute for the rough. Then, again, the regimental football ground encroaches on the fairway to another hole, and at this a low shot is not recommended when "soccer" is in progress.

The fifth hole is popularly known as the "Adjutant's Folly," and it is described as the best short hole in Mesopotamia. The ninth hole, which overlooks the bar, has been given the facetious nickname of the "Alco Hole."

THE GERMAN 'GALLIPOLI.'

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO GIVE RUSSIA "THE KNOCK-OUT."

BY MAURICE PRENDERGAST.

London, Saturday Night.

THE Germans have, at last, made their long-expected naval attack and military landing in the Baltic, securing a rapid and a notable success by the capture of Oesel Island. The plan of operations adopted did not differ materially from what we had anticipated. For us, the history of this Allied reverse is not without immediate interest. It affords a practical demonstration of what the Germans would attempt in making a landing on our own shores, if they could get behind our navy.

That such an attack had been long prepared was well known, particularly to the Russian command. What could not be foreseen was the exact moment the stroke would be delivered. After the fall of Riga it became patent that the German naval and military assault could not be long deferred, because the freezing-up of the Baltic during the winter months would hamper, and perhaps entirely forbid, the naval side of the venture. Unless carried out by the middle of November, at the latest, the whole operation would have to be postponed until next spring.

The recent and serious mutinies in the German Fleet also demanded immediate and active operations, to restore morale and discipline. In their official report of last Sunday, describing the landing, the Germans inserted a special reference to "the spirit of enterprise and capacity" displayed by their naval forces. No doubt this was intended to allay the public consternation caused by the revelations of Von Capelle concerning fleet discipline.

The Methods of Attack.

Before reckoning up the success gained by the enemy, we may first examine their methods of attack, and compile a diary from the scattered and somewhat inadequate reports that have been published. From the early days of this month, up to about October 10, the Germans developed a strong and continued aerial offensive against their coming objectives. Zeppelins and other dirigible airships, seaplanes, and bombing aeroplanes, took part in this preliminary assault, in which the enemy says destructive results and much success were attained. At the same time light naval forces and other aircraft were engaged in careful reconnaissance, to watch the movements and disposition of the Russian naval forces.

On October 10 nine enemy aircraft made a bombing attack on Zerel, or Tserel, situated on the Sworbe Peninsula, and to the south of Oesel Island. Tserel figures largely in the reports, for it is here the Russians mounted powerful long-range guns, commanding the mined Irben Channel into the Rigan Gulf, between Oesel and the Courland mainland to the south. After this attack the German minesweepers made a determined attempt to clear a passage down the Irben Channel.

The next day sweeping in the Irben Channel continued, and the German naval forces, under Vice-Admiral Schmidt, made their appearance. The German Fleet seems, in the early stages of the attack, to have been divided into two portions. The northern group, reported to consist of eight Dreadnoughts, twelve light cruisers, forty torpedo craft, and thirty minesweepers, carried out a severe bombardment of the Russian coastal batteries. The southern group, whose strength is not named, covered the work of the sweepers in the Irben Channel.

On October 12 the bombardment by the northern group of warships continued, one Dreadnought being reported as mined. The Russian coast defences being disabled, the enemy made his landing at Tagga or Tagalaght Bay, on the north-west of Oesel Island. On the most interesting point — the exact form of military transport and landing gear used by the Germans—we have no reliable evidence at all. We do not know if the Germans used their reputed form of shallow-draught motor barges, with light pontoons that could be quickly assembled into landing piers. We do not know if they rejected the barge form of landing, and used transports run up on the beach, as we used the River Clyde at Gallipoli. We do not even know if they had any transports at all, using their warships as troopships, and bringing them ashore in strings of boats, towed by naval pinnaces.

A Rapid Invasion.

The Germans have, for years past, trained their fleet and army in all forms of disembarkation. Whatever system they used was the one best adapted to local conditions, and it is not to be wondered at that their invasion developed with "extraordinary rapidity," as the Russian report says. The first forces landed included motor cyclist detachments, probably assisted by armoured cars and aeroplanes. Within a short space of time the Russian defending forces had been split, one section being driven south into the Sworbe Peninsula, and the other section being driven east towards Orisar and the two-mile mole, connecting Oesel and Moen Islands. Another landing was also made at Serro, on the south side of Dago Island, but was evidently merely a "demonstration," for the German troops were later withdrawn to their transports.

The landing of troops on Oesel continued through the night and during part of the next day. The Russian batteries on Dago Island evidently interfered with the hostile transports and naval forces in Tagga Bay. Some sort of naval attack was got up against them, the result being a dubious report that one German light cruiser went aground and four torpedo boats were sunk. Minesweeping is again noted in the Irben Channel, evidently under fire from the Tserel batteries.

By October 14 part of the Russian garrison had been pressed back to Orisar, and to assist the German troops hostile naval forces attempted to force a passage into Moon Sound by the Saelo Sound between the islands of Dago and Oesel. A small naval action developed, the Russian forces being the old gunboats Khivinetz and Khrabri, with four new and very big destroyers—Grom, Konstantin, Pobieditel, and Zabiaka. Grom was severely injured by fire from a German Dreadnought, which vessel then covered an attack by twelve (or more) of the latest type of German destroyers. The old Khrabri made two gallant and unsuccessful attempts to tow the Grom out of fire, but failed; the Russian destroyer was sunk. One or two hostile destroyers were sunk; another two are said to have been heavily damaged.

As the German attack had to be made under the teeth of the Russian batteries on Dago Island, it is fairly certain that the enemy did not get away without some severe injury or loss. On this day also many hostile submarines were seen in the Baltic. Minesweeping in the Irben Channel was being still carried on, an attempt being made to smother the fire of the Russian Tserel batteries by a German Dreadnought bombardment.

The Islands of Runo and Abro in the Gulf of Riga were occupied on October 15 by the German forces. This points to the fact that the Tserel batteries had been silenced, the Irben Channel cleared of mines, and German naval forces entered into the Gulf of Riga without much opposition.

Why Did the Russians Use Such Weak Forces?

On Wednesday last a more important engagement took place between Russian and German battleship forces. On the Russian side were the old battleships Slava and Grajdanin, with the armoured cruiser Bayan. Some amusing and wild remarks have appeared in the press about the Grajdanin "evidently being a new ship." She is actually sixteen years old, and simply the old Tsarevitch, of Russo-Japanese War fame, rechristened Grajdanin after the revolution.

The Germans put up a force including two modern Dreadnoughts of the Koenig or Grosser Kurfurst type. With the advantage of better guns and higher speed, the German ships were able to attack in the best manner that suited them. They outranged the Russian ships, sinking the old Slava by hits below the water line. Grajdanin and Bayan were forced out of the Rigan Gulf into Moen Sound. Attacks were made on them from the north, evidently by torpedo craft, but without success. Further torpedo craft attacking the two retreating ships from the south were held off by land batteries.

At the moment of writing the position of the Grajdanin and Bayan appears almost hopeless. They are cut off in a narrow channel, all avenues of escape being watched by German ships. The protecting land batteries are being knocked over like so many ninepins by the German Dreadnoughts' guns. The Germans have torpedo craft galore, and it will not be surprising to hear that these boats have given the final blow to the Russian ships in a hot night attack with torpedoes.

Why the Russians sent such old weak forces into waters where hostile Dreadnoughts are known to be acting is a puzzle. So far the Russian Dreadnoughts have not put in any appearance on the scene of operations. Nor have the Russian submarines displayed any energy, though targets have not been lacking. Apart from individual bravery, there has been an evident lack of cohesion and energy in the Russian resistance.

What the Enemy has Gained.

The German "Gallipoli" achieved perfect success within six days, thanks to careful preparation, secrecy, surprise, and rapidity of movement. What has the enemy gained? In the first place, mastery of the Rigan Gulf, ensuring sea transport for his troops, and a shelter for his fleet. He has secured a position behind the flank of the Russian land armies, threatening the naval port of Reval, the Finland Gulf, and ultimately Petrograd. He has deprived the Russian Fleet of the use of Moon Sound, a sheltered space of water, enclosed by Vorms, Dago, Oesel, Moen Islands, and the mainland, whence he can attack and watch all remaining Russian naval bases. Oesel has also been used as an aircraft base for the Russian Fleet and Army, and the enemy has, no doubt, secured possession of aerodromes and hangars intact, whence he can work his Zeppelins, bombing, and scouting 'planes. Dago and the other islands will, no doubt, be in his possession ere long, fed from the new base in Taga Bay, and then he can jump to the mainland.

The only consolatory feature is the question as to when the Baltic will freeze up. By the middle of November navigation is impeded, but given good ice-breakers (which the Germans may possess), some kind of sea transport may be carried on during the winter months. The Germans may content themselves with what they have captured for the winter months, fortifying their positions, and preparing for a great and final Russian attack next spring. If they can knock Russia out, the reinforcements they can bring from East to West might counterbalance the arrival of U.S. troops in France and Flanders.

Where Were the British E Boats?

Questions are being pertinently asked why our submarines have never repeated their famous Baltic campaign of 1915, in which we secured the majority of our submarine successes against the enemy. If German targets are wanted they can only be found in the Baltic, and not the North Sea. Why we took our boats out of the Baltic is a question still lacking an answer. Rasputin, a Bolo, and a pro-German Swedish Government, all

THE GERMAN 'GALLIPOLI'—Continued.

adroitly worked by Germany, may have led to a request from the late Russian bureaucracy that the E boats should be removed. In our short career we heavily damaged a battle cruiser, sunk an armoured and three light cruisers or so, held up traffic between Sweden and Germany, and created a panic in German shipping ports.

After we had gone Germany mined all the entrances to the Baltic, and Sweden also mined a bit more, under German direction, "to protect her neutrality." German steamers were armed, trap nets laid down, and every precaution taken to prevent any further plague of E boats in the Baltic. Consequently it is ten times more difficult to get in now. All the Baltic is shallow, and bad water for submarines to work in.

The North Sea Raiders.

Although the North Sea fight, details of which were published to-night, was sharp enough, it must not be thought that it was short. As the names of the ships do not appear in the official navy lists, it may be assumed that both were large, speedy, heavy boats belonging to the 1917 programme, and that the armed raiders were nothing less than modern cruisers of the armoured type.

The presence of the British destroyers with the mercantile craft of neutral nations is an indication of what the navy is doing to combat the submarine menace. This system of convoying the food-carrying vessels is one which has been acted upon for some considerable time, and, in conjunction with other things which cannot be mentioned at the moment, it may be said to account in a large measure for the recent decrease in the weekly details of the shipping losses.

With regard to the fight itself, both navies lived up to their traditions—the British by fighting to the last, and the enemy by running away immediately patrol vessels were known to be hastening to the scene.

COMEDY IN IRISH COURT.

SOLDIER WHO NEVER SAW TRENCHES

PREFERS BACON AND CABBAGE TO LEEKS.

Castlepollard, Saturday.

An exceedingly amusing case, which at times made people in Court hold their sides with laughter, was heard by the Magistrates at Castlepollard Petty Sessions, when Patrick Coghlan, Freaghmore, brought an action against his cousin, William Kiernan, for £2 6s, alleged to be due for work done.

In stating his case the plaintiff referred to the fact that he had been away in Wales.

Mr A. G. Riggs (who represented the defendant)—What were you doing in Wales?

Witness—Don't you mind what I was doing there. That is my own blooming business. (Laughter.)

Mr Riggs—Answer my question.

Witness—I joined the army where you and Kiernan (both over military age) should be. I had the courage to do it.

Mr Riggs—Why didn't you remain in the army?

Witness—That, too, sir, allow me to inform you, is also my blooming business. (Laughter.) I had the courage to fight for my country, not like you and Kiernan.

The defendant then entered the witness-box, and stated that his cousin arrived at his house in the dead of night. When he opened the door Coghlan implored him to let him in, as he was nearly dead from hunger.

When plaintiff got inside the house he said, "I am not having any more of it, Bill. I will never go back to Wales again, or soldier any more. I will stick to Old Ireland, for lots of bacon and cabbage are better than leeks. (Loud laughter.) There was renewed laughter when witness added that Coghlan had a powerful appetite.

Mr Riggs, to the plaintiff—So, after all, you were not sorry to leave Wales?

Coghlan—Now, Mr Riggs, when you go on your holidays I do not ask whether you go to Wales or Donegal. (Laughter.) It is out fighting for your country the whole lot of you ought to be. Though I never was in France I heard all about the trenches. (Uproarious laughter.)

The Magistrates dismissed the case, and plaintiff left the Court amidst much laughter.

HONOUR WHERE HONOUR IS DUE.

(To the Editor of "The Post Sunday Special.")

Sir,—From time to time I have scanned the list of honours for war service in the hope of seeing the name of Councillor Richard Williamson, of 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, but I have looked in vain. The omission passes my comprehension. For three years Mr Williamson has given of his time and his money in helping the wives and relatives of our soldiers and sailors, and to-day his name is a household word. Thousands of working folks but for Mr Williamson might never have received their rightful pensions and allowances from the Government. He is a recognised authority in these matters, and even the War Office authorities acknowledge the fact. And yet when the Government come to dole out honours Mr Williamson is passed over, and Knighthoods, and K.O.B.E.'s given to people who have done mighty little in the cause of humanity in this war compared with what Mr Williamson has done. He has, however, the blessings and the heartfelt thanks of the thousands of soldiers' and sailors' wives, to whose aid he came in times of dire need. If the great mass of working people whose friend, adviser, and counsellor he has been were to have the say in the placing of war service honours the name of Councillor Richard Williamson would head the list an easy first.—I am, &c.,

Glasgow. A FRIEND OF THE SOLDIERS.

LATEST COMMENTS FROM THE WORLD'S PRESS.

Gravelled!

Gravelled for lack of matter—[illegible] mans in Holland.—Star.

Written in Stone.

The Huns are learning the Ten Commandments were written on stone [illegible] is harder to tear than a scrap of [illegible] Brooklyn Eagle.

Consoling Thought for "Little Willie."

Anyhow few people in the world have so many medals and so many telegram congratulation without getting anywhere as the German Crown Prince.—Daily Free Press.

Miasmatic Petrograd.

Petrograd has become politically miasmatic, and it is hoped that in Moscow, which is the true heart of Russia, the apostles of liberty will breathe a purer [illegible]—The Times.

A Sham Funeral.

Now the first fact to be hammered into every head just now is this paradox; that the rulers of Germany positively wish us to think that Germany is breaking up. It is hardly too much to say that the Prussian criminal is trying to escape the hangman by a sham funeral.—New Witness.

Mr Pepys on Potato Bread.

My Lord Rhondda do ordain it lawful that bakers use potatoes for making bread, to be as much as one part potatoes to seven parts other matters. Which is as good a way to order their doing it, and like I fear will be the death of many. I pray God strengthen our bellies against it.—The New Pepys in Truth.

Britain's Unemployed Reserve.

If on the Western front no large-scale operations beyond the continuation of the present offensive in Flanders are in contemplation, there is no reason why [illegible] of the huge and unemployed reserves of British armies should not be allocated to the task of strengthening Italy's forces for the supreme effort towards Trieste."—Professor Grothwohl in Dundee Advertiser.

The Pacifist's Creed.

I believe that if a war is to be fought it should be fought by someone else. I believe in milk and water, in namby-pamby and fapdoodle, in gush and bunkum, in veiled eyes and soft hands, in mealy mouths and fat stomachs, in the encouragement of cowardice, in the forgiveness of everything rotten and in slavery everlasting, for the Kaiser's sake. Amen.—The Toronto Mail.

Flaunting Extravagance.

The chief reason why the people will not practise personal economy is that the Government, including all the ubiquitous official services, set them a flaunting example of extravagance. The Government everywhere acts as if it were the owner of Fortunatus' purse; and we wonder that the man and woman in the street are caught by the illusion!—The Nation.

A Hun-Limited Vocabulary.

The German vocabulary seems to grow more and more restricted. Its substantives will soon be reduced to about half a dozen, including "steel," "granite," "hammer," "anvil"; its verbs to four or five, including "steel" and "hammer"; its adjectives to three or four, including "granite" and "rock-firm"; and its metaphors to one or two, including "bite on granite."—The New Statesman.

Brutal Questions.

If the German Navy can land an army on the Baltic coast, why cannot the British Navy land an army on the Belgian coast? And why has the British Navy allowed the Germany Navy to land an army on the Baltic coast? We make no apology for asking these brutal questions. We are laymen, it is true, but the First Lord of the Admiralty is a railway traffic manager, and we probably know as much of the navy as he.—Saturday Review.

The Tiger Refuses to Become "Pussy."

What is happening in Ireland can be described in very few words. It is "Boerism" over again. The essential of "Boerism" was to pretend that the Irish rebellion was a tabby cat. According to the Boer formula, if you only called it "Poor puss" in sufficiently dulcet tones, offered it a saucer of cream, insisted that its claws were harmless, and when it growled swore that that was only its peculiar way of purring, the tiger would eventually be turned into a "harmless, necessary cat."—Spectator.

THE ECONOMISTS.

Dear ladies, for war business of all kinds,
The aptitude you've shown is most [illegible]
But what doth more impress our [illegible]
Is your success in dress economics.

The shortage of material, no doubt
Weighs with you when new [illegible]
choosing,
And stuff saved by the "Ve" you have cut
Perchance for other purposes [illegible]

Your skirts, too, are curtailed at [illegible]
That though we must admit the [illegible]
ing,
Should they still shrink at no [illegible]
The nett result in limb will be [illegible]

To meet a growing taste for [illegible]
The stores have had to stock [illegible]
And, strange to say, there are [illegible]
Who, Mrs Grundy-like, have [illegible]
ing.

Whate'er in these hard times [illegible]
You've proved you have the [illegible]
In fact, your war-time purp[illegible]
To lead the simple life and [illegible]

Edinburgh.

PERSONALITIES IN THE LIMELIGHT AND GOSSIP OF THE HOUR

Exclusively Written For "The Post Sunday Special."

ping in the Huts.

One of the pioneers of Y.M.C.A. work in Cupar Fife is Miss J. D. Adam, of Gowan Park. Miss Adam comes of an old family, her father having celebrated three jubilees—50 years in business, a like period of married life, and 60 years as an elder of the U.F. Church.

te Unsolicited.

Awa' and buy a pair o' specs., ye blin' le. It's a wuddin horse ye should be in.'" This was the euphonious greet- showered upon a dreaming lorryman a girl cabdriver in Glasgow. The mere and his vehicle had come rather tly out of a side street right in front advancing "sparky."

This a Bowling Record?

Bailie Henry P. Watt, Stirling, has celebrated his jubilee as a member of local bowling club. To mark the occa- he has been presented with a gold- ted umbrella and a gold-mounted walk- tick. He is a native of Falkirk, but almost all his days in the city of the

rying Expert.

Renwick H. Leitch, M.A., B.Sc., the ly appointed Professor of Dairying in Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricul- l College, is a native of the Scottish dera, was educated at Rothesay demy and Glasgow University. For years he has edited the Standard lopædia of Agriculture.

oyal Residence.

he Princess-Royal has for some time been entertaining various members of Royal Family at Mar Lodge. The dence is picturesquely situated on a ded slope, and is a rambling structure een a Swiss chalet and an Indian bun- w.

Keep Your Hair On!

The winter of our discontent is rapidly approaching. Long prices are apparently to synchronise with the long nights. The tonsorial artist is the latest to announce an advance in his charges, which means that we must keep our hair on!

The Veteran Fisher of the Forth.

A veteran angler of 75 was seen plying the rod up to the waist in the waters of the River Forth near Stirling the other day as unconcerned as if he were basking in the warmth of a June morning.

Edinburgh Brothers Record.

Two Edinburgh brothers who are awaiting discharge from the army as the result of wounds have had rather a record in operations. One who was severely wounded in the thigh has had no fewer than thirteen operations, while his brother, wounded on the head, has been nine times operated on. The brothers are rather proud of their numerous visits to the operating table than otherwise.

Where the Money Is.

We are indeed a funny people! I was talking the other day to the manager of a big Glasgow warehouse. He was beaming all over and, metaphorically speaking, shaking hands with himself. Why? Because the sales were £200 up on the week. Never, he told me, had there been such a big demand for furs. And he pointed out a fancy line in ladies' handbags at five guineas apiece, with the remark "that he could sell tons of them."

A Brave Highland Chief.

Major MacLaine of Lochbuie, who is reported wounded, is the Chief of the MacLaine, who have been among the largest landowners in Mull for the past five centuries. A few years ago he took to the stage in order to retrieve the family fortunes, but on the outbreak of war enlisted as a private. For conspicuous bravery he was promoted from one rank to another, and also awarded the Military Cross.

Lord Sempill's Big Day for Red Cross.

Lord Sempill did a remarkable piece of work the other day on behalf of the Red Cross funds. He went out with his rod in the forenoon and caught a 26 lbs. salmon on the Aberdeenshire Don, then motored with Lady Sempill to Udny and opened a free gift patriotic sale which brought in over £1000 to the Red Cross funds, handing over the fine fish at the close of his speech and acting as fish salesman, when he disposed of it for £4. Lord Sempill led a battalion of the Black Watch at the battle of Loos, where he was so severely wounded that he is only still convalescent.

Hard Hit By the War.

Monsieur Phillipe R. Meny, the well-known conductor, who is organising a large orchestra for the concert next Sunday night (28th) in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in aid of the wounded at Craigleith, is one of the Belgians who have been hard hit by the war. Although most of his professional life has been spent in this country he always kept his home in Ostend. What has become of his house and his treasures he has never heard, and, worse still, he has never heard a scrap of news of his father, who was a well-known ship broker, or any of his people. He is hoping, however, they are all alive, on the ground of the old saying that bad news travels fast.

Son as Best Man.

Sir Richard Douglas Powell, the famous physician of Royalty, who was married the other day, has just entered his 76th year. Remarkable circumstances attending the wedding were that his son acted as best man and a granddaughter was bridesmaid.

Ministers' Memorial.

The Rev. L. MacLean Watt wishes to open a fund for raising a memorial to the brave Scottish ministers who have given their lives in the war. He suggests that no more appropriate memorial could be conceived than a well-planned orphan fund.

The Most Common Surnames.

A correspondent who dotes on figures says that the most common surnames in Scotland are (in order of numbers) Smith, MacDonald, Brown, Robertson, Stewart, Campbell, and Wilson.

Burns and a Stirling Hotel.

The Golden Lion, one of Stirling's largest and most interesting hotels, has just changed owners. It was on a window in this house that Robert Burns wrote those scathing lines extolling the Stewarts at the expense of their Hanoverian successors. Unfortunately the poet, during a second visit, proceeded to the room where the words were inscribed and dashed out the pane with the butt of his whip. But the epigrams had already been duly copied and freely circulated.

Scotsman Honoured by French.

Sergeant W. R. H. Munro, of the South African Engineers, has won the French Medaille Militaire for distinguished conduct. The sergeant is a brother of Mr Donald Munro, the well-known Scottish wood merchant, whose headquarters are at Banchory, on Deeside, and who is a close personal friend of Mr Harry Lauder.

Kiltie Officers and English Hospitality.

A dozen Scottish officers on the way to join their regiment were stranded at nine o'clock at night in a small northern English town. The hotels were unable to accommodate them, whereupon the resourceful Scots made tracks for the local picture house, enlisted the sympathies of the manageress, who had the following write-up placed on the screen:—"Twelve Scottish officers stranded in town. Who will put them up for the night?" Tumultuous cheering immediately broke forth, and there were loud shouts of "Hurrah for the kilties," and within ten minutes the offers of hospitality far outnumbered the necessities of the occasion.

The Prisoners' Friend.

Mr Robert Holmes, the Sheffield Police Court missionary, comes north towards the end of the month to lecture privately to the members of the Glasgow Palette Club. During his stay in the city he will attend several conferences on social work among boys and girls. Before returning to his work in Sheffield he will spend the week-end in the East at the home of Mr Blackwood, the publisher.

Jock's Surprise Reunion.

I witnessed a touching incident in Dundee the other day. A soldier with the mud of the trenches on his uniform was waiting for a tramcar just after his arrival at Tay Bridge Station, when he saw a woman with a perambulator at the other side of the street. Jock gave a whoop of delight, crossed the street in two or three strides, and, dropping his kit, took the woman in his arms and kissed the infant boy. It was a surprise family meeting, and it was a great sight to see Jock drop his kit into the "pram," take the child in his arms, his wife link arms with him, and the party depart for home, Jock wheeling the carriage as proud as if peace had been declared.

Mrs Murray of Lennoxtown.

Photo by Lafayette.

Mrs Adam Murray, of Southfield, Lennoxtown, is doing special work for the Red Cross. During the first two years of the war she was closely identified with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. She is a daughter of the late Archdeacon King, of Dromore, Ireland.

Economy Offensive.

Within a few days the new food economy offensive is to be launched, and it is pointed out that economy is the science of looking after little things. A ban is put on butter with bread and jam, and even the early morning cup of tea must go. We are afraid "fly" cups are still popular, and the saving, if they were foresworn, would be enormous.

"The Bonnie Hoose of Airlie."

The Dowager-Countess of Airlie, whose youngest son, Captain the Hon. Patrick Ogilvy, has been killed in action, is at present staying at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire—"the Bonnie Hoose of Airlie." This fine baronial mansion, restored in 1872, has its ghost, or rather ghostly music, variously described as that of a single drum or a whole brass band.

A Lonely Minister.

"I don't want to be marooned." That is the reason why the parish minister of Inverchavlain, has resigned. Inverchavlain is a Highland village overlooking picturesque Loch Striven. The war has depopulated the district. There is no congregation, and the railway steamers have ceased to call at Toward Pier. Mr Cameron, who is a Greenock man, has left "The Majestic Hills" and settled in the second city.

Knows the Business From A to Z.

Mr A. P. Macdougall, who has been appointed a Controller of Live Stock and Feeding Stuffs in Scotland, knows the agricultural business from A to Z. As a scientific sheep farmer he has long waged war against the deer and the rabbit. His place at High Craigton, Milngavie, is one of the best equipped in Scotland.

West of Scotland Lassie's Remarkable Book.

This week there has been published a remarkable book, entitled, "Fields of the Fatherless," by Jean Roy, a West of Scotland servant lass. It is her first publication, and reveals real literary genius. Written in the form of a story, it is actually a narrative of the author's own experiences. Brought up by her grandfather a labourer, she left home to work for herself at the age of fourteen, and was first a tailoress in Glasgow, starving in lodgings on from 4s to 6s a week, then a barmaid in a small public-house, then a stewardess on a river steamer, and finally a domestic servant. She has had a varied experience of the under-side of life, and tells her appealing story with directness and simplicity. As in life itself, no matter how difficult the surroundings, laughter and tears jostle one another through the vivid racy pages. The locale of the story is Glasgow and the Clyde.

LEADING THEATRICAL LIGHTS APPEARING IN SCOTLAND THIS WEEK.

(1 and 3) Mr Fred Terry in "The Scarlet Pimpernel," and Miss Julia Neilson as Nell Gwynn, at the King's Theatre, Glasgow. (2) Neil Kenyon, the popular Scottish comedian, at the King's Theatre, Dundee. (4) Miss Dorothy Millar in "Toto," at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow. (5) Percy Cahill, Ambrose Manning, and Horace Sequeira, as Bert, Old Bill, and Alf, in "The Better 'Ole," at the Glasgow Empire. (6) Carson Hicks at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh.

FOOT TORTURE

CORNS, CALLOUSES, BLISTERS.

Aching Soreness, Swelling, Tenderness.

WOULD YOU CUT THE TOP OFF A TOOTH TO STOP IT FROM ACHING? YOU WOULD NOT.

It's the same with a corn.

Don't bother about burning the top off with acids and plasters. Get after the root. That is the business end of a corn, and the part which must come out. Merely cutting or burning the top off is a waste of time. It only grows back on again, larger than ever. Soften the whole corn so it quickly comes right out root and all, by applying

THE GUARANTEED WAY

which quickly banish and prevent all foot troubles.

SFA
REATMENT *Trade Mark.*
T YOUR OWN HOME.

Instantly stops aches, pains, tenderness, burning, itching, and the bad effects of acid perspiration.

Used and highly recommended by Harry Lauder, Eugene Corri, Gaby Deslys, Phyllis Dearkman, Harry Pilcer, Jimmy Wilde, Georges Carpentier, Jim Sullivan, Sergt. C. S. Turner, R.A.M.C., and thousands of other well-known people. Actors, actresses, dancers, soldiers, sailors, and others, to whom sound, healthy feet are an absolute necessity, say saltrates is the only offers the one quick, safe, convenient, and never-failing means of permanently curing this form of foot misery.

Reudel Bath Saltrates powder, dissolved in hot water, will produce a highly medicated and oxygenated bath or foot bath, possessing wonderful refreshing and curative properties. It reproduces in concentrated form the essential constituents found in the waters at celebrated bathing spas.

There is nothing better for rheumatic or gouty pains, stiff muscles or joints, &c., also the strongly antiseptic qualities of saltrates render it especially effective and healing when used for serious skin affections.

A half-pound or so, fully sufficient for the average case, can be obtained at slight cost from any chemist.

Satisfaction is guaranteed to every user, or money back immediately and without question.

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EVERYTHING FOR YOUR CYCLE

Outer Covers (guaranteed) from 2s 9d each; Inner Tubes, from 1s 11d each. Second-Hand Cycles, from 30s. Large stock of Chains, Free Wheels, Saddles, Pedals, Inflators, Lamps, Bells, Handle Bars, &c. WE WILL BUY YOUR OLD CYCLE OR EXCHANGE. CYCLE CO., LTD., 168 Buchanan St., GLASGOW.

EMPIRE,
GLASGOW.
6.45—TWICE NIGHTLY—9.0.
CHARLES B. COCHRANE'S PRODUCTION of
"THE BETTER 'OLE."
The Greatest Dramatic Sensation of the War Period, by Bruce Bairnsfather and Arthur Elliot.
Powerful Cast includes
AMBROSE MANNING as "OLE BILL."
MATINEE, TUESDAY, 2.30.
Box Office, 10.30 to 8.30, and 6.30 to 9.30.
'Phone 3731 Douglas.

COLISEUM,
GLASGOW.
6.55—TWICE NIGHTLY—9.
GRAND AMATEUR CARNIVAL.
£30—IN PRIZES—£30.
THE CREAM OF SCOTTISH VAUDEVILLE TALENT HAVE ENTERED, and they will be Supported by a STRONG STAR COMPANY, including THE TWO ANARTOS, CHESTER KINGSTON, TOM PARKER, and BRUCE GREEN.
Box Office, 11 to 4 and 6 to 9.30.
'Phones—230 South, 1501 Central.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GLASGOW.
MONDAY, 22d Oct.
SIX NIGHTS at 7.15.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY FROM THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON,
"TOTO."

KING'S THEATRE,
DUNDEE.
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 7 and 9.
MONDAY, October 22, 1917.
FIRST VISIT OF
NEIL KENYON,
The Famous Scots Character Comedian.
THREE SISTERS MACARTE,
Dancers and Acrobats.
DAIMLER & EADIE, in Modern Burlesque.
And FULL VARIETY PROGRAMME.
Box Office, 11 to 4, 6 to 10. 'Phone 1930.

LA SCALA,
'PHONE 384. 50 MURRAYGATE DUNDEE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, October 22, 23, 24.
MARGUERITA FISHER
IN
"PEARL IN PARADISE."
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, October 25, 26, 27.
LEONORE ULRICH
IN
"THE ROAD TO LOVE."

SHAND'S PICTURE HOUSE, SHEPHERD'S LOAN, DUNDEE.
MON., TUES., and WED.
MARY MILES MINTER in
"THE INNOCENCE OF LIZZETE,"
First Time in Dundee.
Also 4th Episode of "THE SCARLET RUNNER."
THUR., FRI., and SAT.
ALMA TAYLOR and STEWART ROME in
"MOLLY BAWN."
Hepworth Production.
Also, Our Great New Boy Scout Serial,
"BE PREPARED," to Run for 10 Weeks.
Private Boxes, 5s 9d and 8s 6d.

ELECTRIC THEATRE, Nethergate, DUNDEE.
Week Commencing 22d Oct.
Showing MON., TUES., and WED.—THE CIRCUS DANCER, produced by "Armando Vay," producer of "The Jockey of Death" and "The Circus of Death" (5 Parts). Also, Virginia Kirtley in "Money Talks," Social Drama, in 3 Parts.
Showing THUR., FRI., and SAT.—"BETTINA LOVED A SOLDIER," Blue Bird Photoplay, in 4 Parts, Film Version of the Famous Novel. Also, "A Struggle for Wealth," Exciting Drama, in 3 Parts. Coming Shortly—"THE PRIDE O' THE CLAN," Featuring Mary Pickford.

PALACE PLAYHOUSE,
'Phone 2558. NETHERGATE, DUNDEE.
7—TWICE NIGHTLY—9.
MONDAY, 22d October, 1917.
AND DURING THE WEEK,
SCOTLAND'S OWN AND ONE AND ONLY
DR WALFORD BODIE,
THE NORTHERN WIRELESS WIZARD,
Electro Hypnotist and King of Laughter-Makers,
Assisted by that Daring Little Lady,
"LA BELLE ELECTRA,"
Whose Experiments with the High Tension Electric Current have Startled the World.
Other High-Class Artistes appearing include:—Miss MARIE PASTOR, Miss DOLLY ROBSON, SISTERS DEANE, and 5 KALEMI GIRLS, Instrumentalists, Vocalists, and Dancers.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT. SEE BILLS.
Seats Booked at A. M. Watson, Musicseller, 102 Nethergate ('Phone 2090), 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

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20,000 Pairs old army boots, 6½d per pair; in sacks of 100 pairs for £2 14s 2d, sacks 2s 6d. Better selection, in sacks, 50 pairs, £5. Superior ditto, 25 pairs, £3 2s 6d, sacks 1s 3d nett cash. Sold as received from Government stores. John Taylor & Sons, Ltd., leather merchants, Norland Road, Notting Hill, London. Est. 1860.

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The Creamiest Custard
Cream Custard

HOW CELTIC TURNED THE TABLES AT IBROX PARK

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

AIRDRIEONIANS, ..	1	MORTON, ...	1
RANGERS, ...	1	CELTIC, ...	2
CLYDE, ...	2	HIBERNIAN, ...	5
HEARTS, ...	2	AYR UNITED, ...	0
FALKIRK, ...	1	ST MIRREN, ...	0
CLYDEBANK, ...	1	PARTICK THISTLE,	2
KILMARNOCK, ..	3	THIRD LANARK, ..	1
QUEEN'S PARK, ..	2	MOTHERWELL, ..	2
HAMILTON ACAD.,	2	DUMBARTON, ...	0

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Lancashire Section.

BURNLEY, ...	2	BURSLEM P.V., ..	2
BURY, ...	2	MANCHESTER C.,	5
STOCKPORT CO., ..	2	ROCHDALE, ...	0
SOUTHPORT C., ..	6	BOLTON WAN., ..	2
MANCHESTER U.,	0	EVERTON, ...	0
LIVERPOOL, ...	2	PRESTON N.E., ...	2
STOKE, ...	3	BLACKPOOL, ...	1
OLDHAM ATH., ..	2	BLACKBURN R., ..	0

Midland Section.

BIRMINGHAM, ...	2	BRADFORD, ...	0
LINCOLN CITY, ..	0	LEEDS CITY, ...	4
GRIMSBY TOWN, ..	0	SHEFFIELD U., ..	0
BRADFORD CITY,	4	LEICESTER FOSSE,	1
SHEFFIELD W., ..	4	HULL CITY, ...	3
ROTHERHAM C., ..	1	NOTTS FOREST, ..	3
NOTTS COUNTY, ..	4	BARNSLEY, ...	2

London Combination.

CHELSEA, ...	1	Q.P. RANGERS, ...	2
THE ARSENAL, ..	2	WEST HAM U., ...	2
TOTTENHAM H., ..	2	CLAPTON ORIENT,	1
MILLWALL, ...	2	CRYSTAL PAL., ..	1
BRENTFORD, ...	1	FULHAM, ...	3

WESTERN LEAGUE.

D'MBARTON HARP,	4	VALE OF LEVEN,	1
ABERCORN, ...	4	JOHNSTONE, ...	1
STEVENSTON U., ..	2	ARTHURLIE, ...	3
RENTON, ...	3	ALBION ROVERS,	2

EASTERN LEAGUE

COWDENBEATH, ..	4	DUNFERMLINE A.,	0
DUNDEE, ...	5	EAST FIFE, ...	1
RAITH ROVERS, ..	5	DUNDEE HIBS, ..	2

BELFAST AND DISTRICT LEAGUE.

LINFIELD, ...	1	BELFAST UNITED,	0
GLENTORAN, ...	4	CLIFTONVILLE, ..	0
DISTILLERY, ...	1	GLENAVON, ...	0

SCOTTISH JUNIOR CUP—1st Round.

NEWARTHILL THISTLE, 1 (Woods); CLELAND JUNIORS, 1 (Herond.

SCOTTISH JUNIOR CUP—Second Round.

ABERDEEN EAST END scratched to HAWTHORN.
GREENOCK LADYBURN scratched to NETHERBURN JUNIORS.
HURLFORD THISTLE, 1; SALTCOATS VIC., 0.
BURNTOOTHILL, 2; CRAIGMARK, 1.
BELSHILL ATHLETIC, 3 (Jackson 2 and Young); LESMAHAGOW BENBURB, 0.
DENBEATH STAR, 3 (Hamilton 3); HEARTS OF BEATH, 1 (Young).
ST MIRREN JUNIORS, 1 (Howie); VALE OF CLYDE, 0.
GLASGOW PERTHSHIRE, 0; PARKHEAD, 6.
PORT-GLASGOW ATH., 1; MARYHILL, 4.
ST PAUL'S UNITED, 2; ST ANTHONY'S, 3.
PORT-GLASGOW ATH., 4 (Meehan 2, Forbs, and Deane); QUARTER STROLLERS, 0.
GLANTYRE VICTORIA, 0; NEILSTON VIC., 0.
CALEDONIA CELTIC, 0; BOB ROY, 0.

GLASGOW CUP—Second Round.

CAMBUSLANG RANGERS, 5; BENBURB, 1.

GLASGOW JUNIOR LEAGUE.

GLENCAIRN, 0; PETERSHILL, 0.
BELLSHILL ATH., 1 (Mountenay); STRATHCLYDE, 1 (Hay).
SHETTLESTON, 2 (Steele and Mills); ASHFIELD, 7 (Reid 2, G. Miller 2, Osborne 2, Campbell 1).

SCOTTISH JUNIOR LEAGUE.

RENFREW JUNIORS, 3 (M'Aulay 2, Allan 1); BURNBANK ATH., 1 (Stannage)—Game abandoned.
KILSYTH EMMET, 2 (Clokey and Connelly); TOWNHEAD CELTS, 0.
OATLANDS JUNIORS, 0; CROY CELTIC, 1 (M'Lean).

LOTHIANS JUNIOR LEAGUE.

WINCHBURGH VIOLET, 5 (Cortner 2, Elder, Tully, and Quate); ROYAL ENGINEERS, 1 (Aird).
R.M.S. ——, 0; BATHGATE JUN., 2 (Campbell and Hutchison).
ARMY SERVICE CORPS, 5 (Donaldson 2, Stark, Morris, and M'Gauthie); CIVIL SERVICE, 1 (Anderson).

ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT AMATEUR LEAGUE.

DEPOT GORDON HIGHLANDERS, 3; ROYAL ALBERT, 2.
THISTLE, 6; GORDON HIGHLANDERS' BAND, 2.
STRATH ENGINEERING CO., 3; HARPER'S, LIMITED, 2.
RICHARD'S, LIMITED, 2; TRAWLERS AND TRADERS, 1.
CHARLTON, 1; ROSE ATHLETIC, 0.
J. M. HENDERSON'S, 1; MARYHILL FOUNDRY, 0.
A. HILL & CO., 5; J. LEWIS & SONS, 3.
DUTHIE & CO., 1; GORDON HIGHLANDERS, 0.
WINDSOR, 4; GLENWOOD, 0.
HALL, RUSSELL, & CO., 4; CHARLES LYON, 2.
MUGIEMOSS, 3; LINKSFIELD, 1.

OTHER GAMES.

POLLOK, 2 (Kennedy and Lambie); QUEEN'S PARK STROLLERS, 2 (Calder and Lister)—Friendly match.
BATHGATE UNITED, 0; BO'NESS UNITED, 0.
BENWHAT, 3; DALMELLINGTON, 0.
DALMELLINGTON, 1; DUNASKIN LADS, 1.

Joe Dodds wasn't missed at Ibrox.

Hibs. were top scorers for the day.

Dundee returned to favour versus East Fife.

Renton are doing extra in the Western League.

There was quite a chapter of accidents at Broomfield.

Third Lanark are bottom markers in the League table.

Bob M'Neill is is in good form for Hamilton Accies.

Bobby Orrock was an interested spectator at the Falkirk match.

Tom Logan disappointed the Falkirk crowd. He's stationed at Gailes.

T. Logan, of Rangers' fame, fitted well in the Paisley team between Brown and Wells.

Sheffield United are still undefeated in the Midland Section, and Stoke have 10 points for 8 matches in the Lancashire.

40,000 WITNESS THE DOWNFALL OF THE RANGERS.

MERCER REAPPEARS AND PLAYS GREAT GAME FOR HEARTS.

BRILLIANT GOALKEEPING BY THIRD LANARK MAN AT KILMARNOCK.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
Kilmarnock, ...	10	7	2	1	26	10	15
Celtic, ...	8	7	1	0	19	8	14
Morton, ...	10	5	2	3	18	12	13
Airdrieonians, ...	10	5	3	2	19	18	12
Motherwell, ...	10	4	2	4	20	16	12
Rangers, ...	8	5	2	1	17	9	11
Partick Thistle, ...	9	5	1	3	14	9	11
Queen's Park, ...	10	4	4	2	19	21	10
Falkirk, ...	10	3	4	3	12	17	9
Clyde, ...	9	3	4	2	15	16	8
Clydebank, ...	10	3	5	2	15	20	8
St Mirren, ...	10	3	5	2	12	15	8
Hamilton Acad., ..	10	3	5	2	12	18	8
Dumbarton, ...	10	3	5	2	14	16	8
Hearts, ...	10	4	6	0	10	22	8
Hibernian, ...	10	3	6	1	14	19	7
Third Lanark, ...	10	2	6	2	16	19	6
Ayr United, ...	10	2	6	2	11	18	6

THE BIG MATCH.

RANGERS, 1; CELTIC, 2.

The Ibrox battle was reminiscent of the teams engaged. A strong, bustling game, not devoid of feeling, but Celts were the more consistently strong lot in defence, due principally to an improved half-back line. And they were good winners, due to the weakness of the home defence, but on the run of the play a draw might have been a more fitting result. The shady work indulged in was all against the good name of the game. Thus we had Manderson with his fists up to M'Coll in retaliation. Gordon, too, lost his rag, and shaped accordingly, and Bowie fell foul of "Patsy," and put up his jukes. These exhibitions, though perhaps natural, were quite unseemly. M'Coll pushed off with the wind. The pegging was level. Cairns drove in a fast ball, which, luckily, Shaw cleared. Celts were eager, but the ball did not come handy to the front rankers, and they failed to converge in the danger zone. Rangers attacked, and Bowie scored a really spectacular goal. M'Dermid centred. Bowie trapped ouside the twenty yards mark, and let fly, and the ball found the net high up at the junction, with Shaw fairly and squarely beaten. This was after fifteen minutes' play, but a couple of minutes later found the Celts on a level. They got away on the left, and the ball came to M'Coll. Fluky tackling gave Mac his chance, and he tried a "speculator," which came off, Hempsey being well beaten. There was a rare sting in the play. Dixon, with a soft back pass, almost let his side down, Hempsey coming to the rescue. None too sure in defence, Rangers were sore put to hold their lines, and Celts moved in unison, but M'Coll volleyed past—a finish which he ought to have safely housed. Brown got no chances so well did Cringan perform his part.

A drive by Cairns and another by Gordon found no opening, and Celts, desperate in their tackling and strong in their clearances, never stood on ceremony. With time closing "Smiler" turned in a ball from the touchline, and Gallagher had a five yards' drive well held by Hempsey, and from the rebound M'Coll had the option but skied, nulling the best chance this half. Level pegging at the interval.

The Winning Goal.

Brown was slack at the go-off, passing on when a shot was asked for. Then M'Coll and Manderson got a word of warning from the ruling official. We had glimpses of play of a high standard, but only glimpses. Celts were leading the Rangers on the finer points, if not on goals, and they had distinctly hard lines when M'Atee outflanked Blair, cut in and shot, his volley taking the crossbar. In the latter stages the Govanites were persistent aggressors, the Celts' vanguard clever raiders, and from one of these incursions M'Atee got a gift from Blair, and on went the leading goal. Blair had plenty of time to kick clear, but, missing, "Andy" had a clear passage for the net at five yards. The Light Blues made a desperate effort to improve their position, and were unlucky not to do so. It was a sporting finish. For Rangers, Hempsey played well. Manderson and Blair, when it came to a pinch of close tackling, were well out of it. Gordon and Dixon were the strong men at half, while forward Bowie was the "star," with Archibald and Cairns next in order of merit. Celts were brilliant in defence, with Cringan the hero of the day. M'Coll, M'Atee, and Browning were the most successful forwards. Attendance, 40,000.

Rangers—Hempsey; Manderson and Blair; Gordon, Dixon, and Purcell; Archibald, Bowie, Brown, Cairns, and M'Diarmid.
Celtic—Shaw, M'Nair and M'Gregor; M'Master, Cringan, and Brown; M'Atee, Callagher, M'Coll, Jackson, and Browning.

CLYDE OUTPLAYED.

CLYDE, 2; HIBS, 5.

MOIR, Hibernian.

Shawfield housed four thousand spectators, who witnessed Clyde outplayed and outpointed. The home team had the wind in their favour first half, but made no material use of it. Hibs, on the other hand, played a fine open game, and nonplussed the Clyde's defence to some tune. The Hibs possess a sterling right wing in Kilpatrick and Meanie, the former being clever in moving and centreing. The Edinburgh men slashed the ball on to some tune, and the first goal of the game was theirs through Miller, although long overdue. The game was even until near half-time, when Clyde were lucky to equalise by the aid of a penalty kick, which M'Gowan made sure.

The second period opened brightly, but Clyde failed as usual at goal. Hibs, however, were not slow in settling, and a grand bit of play by M'Candless was capped for a second by Moir. Not content, the Hibs played on, and Miller added a third. At this stage Clyde played desperately, but all their attempts were futile, until Rae got an opening and scored. Hibs, however, were top dog, and kept the Shawfield brigade in easy check, and scored other two goals through M'Candless and Kilpatrick, both goals being exceptionally fine efforts. The Hibs' defence was prominent throughout, while Kilpatrick and Meanie are due special mention. Clyde did not show a single outstanding man.

Clyde—Shingleton; Thorpe and Farrell; Watson, Cowan, and Daly; Morris, M'Gowan, Rae, Chambers, and Shimmon.
Hibs—M'Manus; Borthwick and Dornan; Smith, Paterson, and Gordon; Fitzpatrick, Meaney, Miller, Moir, and M'Candless.

THREE FOR KILMARNOCK.

KILMARNOCK, 3; THIRD LANARK, 1.

CULLEY, Kilmarnock.

Two incidents in the opening stages spoiled the play in the game between Kilmarnock and Third Lanark at Rugby Park. Four minutes from the start, Hannah miskicked, and Culley snapped a goal for Kilmarnock. The second incident was an accident to the most valuable man on Third Lanark's side, Centre Forward M'Lean having to retire for good with the game only fifteen minutes old. The visitors were just settling to a nice game when this misfortune befel them; and, till the close, they battled against difficulties. Although favoured with the wind, they were unable to seriously threaten the home goal. Their defence, however, tackled the Kilmarnock forwards fearlessly, and it was near the interval before Smith, with a flash shot, got Kilmarnock's second goal.

In the second half Kilmarnock predominated. Their forwards bombarded Third Lanark's goal, but Robb was magnificent, some of his saves being really brilliant. Once, however, Kilmarnock claimed the ball to be over the goal-line, but the referee disallowed their appeal. Just when people were leaving the ground Culley banged the ball past Robb; then, from the centre-kick, Third Lanark rushed the home defence, and Bennie beat Blair. It was a thrilling finish. The teams did not merit any praise for their display, but, as individuals, Henderson, Culley, Rutherford, Smith, Robb, and Bennie were worthy of mention. Judging from Third Lanark's opening form, had M'Lean escaped injury, Kilmarnock might not have retained their position as League leaders.

Kilmarnock—Blair; Hamilton and Mitchell; Henderson, Goldie, and Mackie; Fulton, Smith, Culley, Rutherford, and M'Phail.
Third Lanark—W. Robb; M'Cormack and M'Master; Walker, Hannah, and R. Brown; Bisset, Weir, M'Lean, Bennie, and Aitken.

HARD KNOCKS AT AIRDRIE.

The game between Airdrie and Morton at Broomfield Park proved a very disappointing affair. Hard knocks were the chief incidents, and some "sore heads" repeatedly had to come under the care of the trainers. In this respect the Morton players suffered most, and none more so than Gourlay, who spent a great part of his time in the pavilion. In the first half M'Nab, the Greenock centre forward, scored what must be written down as a brilliant goal, as with a fine pass from the left he lobbed a beauty past Bernard. A cracking pace was kept up—hard and fast football without any method—and the interval found Morton leading by one goal to nil.

For a period during the closing half Morton were without Gourlay, and while Airdrie tried to make the most of his absence, nothing tangible resulted. A tremendous pace was kept up—dour, determined, dogged football of a kind that never pays, and neither side looked like altering the scoring board. Eventually, in the course of a rush on Morton goal, the equaliser was scored. The Morton prowess lay in their defence, their half-backs being outstanding. Macdonald was Airdrie's best back, and Donaldson the most prominent forward.

Airdrieonians—Bernard; M'Donald and Watson; Knox, Kennedy, and Hart; Rankine, Currie, Galbraith, Donaldson, and Paterson.
Morton—Bradford; Morrison and Ormonde; M'Intyre, Wright, and Stevenson; Grant, Gourlay, Lister, M'Lean, and M'Nab.

TWO'S UP AT HAMPDEN

QUEEN'S PARK, 2; MOTHERWELL, 2.

Less than 3000 saw a good draw at Hampden.

A. L. Morton opened with a characteristic run and a great shot a trifle late, and Murray gave away a corner. "A. L." repeated the performance, and his shot forced Macakimming to give another fruitless corner. The visitors did not seem to be able to settle down, and their efforts at shooting were absolutely hopeless. Aitken twice had good runs on the wing, and his second effort tickled Rundell into giving a corner over the bar. The same winger was responsible for the opening goal after fifteen minutes' play. He centred nicely to Grant, who had no difficulty in beating Rundell. Then for the first time Motherwell had anything like a scoring chance, but Rankine lofted Morgan's picture of a cross. Then Queen's were two up, Grant again scoring, this time from a centre by Morton. Motherwell found their feet after this, and scored what seemed a simple goal, but was yet well taken. Stewart started Morgan with a swinging pass, and Kelly scored from the centre. The visitors almost equalised next minute, Duncan being fortunate to get in the way of a great shot from Rankine. The visitors turned one down.

Motherwell opened the second half with great energy and dash, but it didn't last, and Queen's might have added to their score, Grant on three occasions having the hardest of luck. Once the ball just crept round the post, with Rundell out of his goal. Motherwell got the equaliser three minutes from time, Rankine heading a good goal.

For the home side Stevenson, Reid, Aitken, Grant, and A. L. Morton were best, and Macakimming, M'Stey, Rankine, Gardener, and Morgon were the pick of the visitors.

Queen's Park—H. Duncan; A. Stevenson and J. Neilson; C. Cowan, J. Reid, and D. M. Inglis; W. J. Aitken, H. M'Millan, W. Grant, E. J. Cremwell, and A. L. Morton.
Motherwell—Rundell; Murray and M'Skimming; M'Stey, M'Intosh, and Stewart; Kelly, Rankin, Reid, Gardner, and Morgan.

HILLCOAT BRILLIANT.

FALKIRK, 1; ST MIRREN, 0.

St Mirren were not favoured by Dame Fortune at Brockville Park, when they lost the point by a solitary goal, which was scored in the first five minutes of the game by Main. Hillcoat had not much chance to save, for his vision was partially obscured by his defenders. Electric play followed, and Logan, of the Rangers, forced the pace for the Saints, who claimed the equaliser off Pringle. Referee Kelso, however, disallowed the point, as apparently Allan had been played by the man. Higgenbotham, on the Saints' right, put over a variety of crosses, but M'Leod tricked Leitch nearly every time, and what he missed went to the foot of Allan, who was steady and sure. Hillcoat gave a brilliant display in the early stages of the second portion. Many good efforts by Simpson were nullified by the capable intervention of Callaghan. The Falkirk forwards were very speedy on the ball and clever in their movements, but they failed to prevail against the experienced tactics of Logan, who broke up much combined work in stalwart fashion. It was a fast game all the way, in which cunning on the one side was met by craft on the other. Had the Saints got a division of the honours no one could have complained, for their work was quite as good all over as that of the Bairns. Allan, M'Leod, Harvey, Croal, and M'Culloch were best for Falkirk, and Hillcoat, Marshall, Callaghan, Logan, Higgenbotham, and Durward for the Saints.

Falkirk—Allan; M'Leod and Watters; Scott, Comrie, and Harvie; Simpson, Croal, Shearer, Main, and M'Culloch.
St Mirren—Hillcoat; Marshall and Callaghan; Brown, Logan, and Walls; Higginbotham, Pringle, Leitch, Pollack, and Durward.

HOW HAMILTON WON.

HAMILTON, 2; DUMBARTON, 0.

THOM, Dumbarton.

The Academicals were worthy winners of the game at Douglas Park yesterday. In the first half they were easily superior to Dumbarton, and only a sound defence by the "Sons" can explain the fact that at the interval the Academicals only led by a solitary goal, cleverly gathered by Faulds. Dumbarton's citadel was constantly menaced, but Millar, M'Grory, and Gunn put up a most resolute defence. In the second half the exchanges were much more even, and the visitors all round gave an improved display. It cannot be said that the ground side eased up any after the crossover; it was merely a case of Dumbarton showing that mettle of which they are capable. For a time it was thought that Dumbarton might bring about an equal division of the spoils, but a goal from Kelly dispelled any doubt on that score.

Manson in goal gave a first-rate display. Robertson was in splendid fettle at back, and he was well partnered by M'Allister. The strong part of the Accs was again their middle line. In a convincing trio Graham and Paterson were outstanding. In front the most useful and aggressive were Greenhorn, Kelly, and Faulds. Thom, Ritchie, and Cairney were the players who mattered most in Dumbarton's attack. Of the others, Reeside, M'Grory, and Gunn were always conspicuous. Miller stood his bombardment well in the first half, and he made many admirers in Hamilton by his masterly goalkeeping.

Hamilton—Manson; Robertson and M'Allister; M'Namee, Graham, and Anderson; M'Neill, Faulds, Kyle, and Greenhorn.
Dumbarton—Miller; M'Grory and Marshall; Gunson, M'Meekin, and Smith; Ritchie, M'Kim, Finnie, and Thom.

HEARTS HAPPY.

Ayr United were at Tynecastle, started well and troubled Kiernan M'Intosh not a little. Both backs were form, the little right back especially M'Lauchlan was early in the picture effective tackling and kicking. In the half he intercepted quite a number of passes out to Sinclair, but the forward front of him were singularly ineffe against a strong Hearts' half-back Prominent in that division, in fact the player afield was Mercer, whose cool ling, heading, and footwork were most freshing. His play made all the differ between victory and defeat. Besides a class defender, he found time to Lock with deliveries which took some ping. Alongside of him Ross was in great form. Bell, Lock, and Brock mana to deal with all calls made upon th although their citadel ran some na escapes. Meanwhile Black had had an time. Only one really scoring shot to him, and he did well to stop it." was nothing on the register at the inte

In the second half Hearts' front wakened up. Lock got a fright from clair, and later another shot from same forward was diverted by Miller, only partially cleared, and Sharp was like a flash and opened the scoring. second goal, ten minutes later, came thr the same medium, Sharp taking adva of Brock's laxity in getting rid of a from Miller. Lock had no chance, finished the scoring. Ayr tried hard to goals, but Black was safe. Bell was better of Ayr's backs, and Crosbie the effective forward. Hearts' defence solid, with Mercer outstanding, and Kie and Ross chasing him close. Sharp Drummond were Hearts' best forwards.

Hearts—Black; Kiernan and M'Intosh; Loch Mercer, and Ross; Sinclair, Sharp, Drum Miller, and Gibson.
Ayr United—Lock; Bell and Brock; Hay, B and M'Lauchlan; Middleton, Crosbie, Steel, S ley, and M'Naughton.

£100 FOR FOOTBALL RESULTS.

Here is an opportunity of winning £100.
All you have to do is to forecast sixteen s results. There is NO NEED TO GIVE SCOR
The competitor who gives the sixteen r results gets the £100. In the event of more one competitor being correct, the prize w divided.
If no competitor sends in a coupon givi sixteen correct results, a Consolation Prize o will be awarded to the competitor who se the coupon with the largest number of c results.
In the event of more than one competitor s in a coupon with the same number of c results, the Consolation Prize will be divide
On the accompanying form you will find of sixteen matches which are to be play Saturday, October 27.
Strike out in ink the name of the club think will lose. If in your opinion the game end in a draw, leave the names of both clubs blame.
In the event of any of the matches not played or being abandoned or postponed, the of £100 will not be awarded, but the offer consolation prize will still hold good.
Any number of entry forms may be enclo the same envelope.
Any entry form on which an alteration description has been made will be disqualified
Each competitor must give his or her real s and must write his or her signature and addr ink.
In all matters relating to the competition Editor's decision is final and legally binding competitors may enter only on this understa

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED OCTOBER 27.

Oldham Ath.	v. Rochdale.
Stockport Cty.	v. Everton
Stoke	v. Manchester C.
Southport Cen.	v. Preston N.E.
Hull City	v. Bradford City.
Sheffield Utd.	v. Birmingham.
Bradford	v. Notts County.
Leicester Fosse	v. Rotherham T.
Millwall	v. Chelsea.
Fulham	v. West Ham U.
Tottenham H.	v. Crystal Palace.
Dumbarton	v. Kilmarnock.
Hearts	v. Airdrieonians.
St Mirren	v. Rangers.
Third Lanark	v. Clydebank.
Motherwell	v. Falkirk.

I enter this competition in accordance with the printed conditions in "The Post Sunday Special," and agree to accept the published decision as final and legally binding.

Signature, ...

Address, ...

.....

.....

This competition is run in conjunction with "Weekly News."
The Editor cannot accept responsibility for loss or non-delivery of any entry form, and does not accept proof of postage as proof of receipt or delivery.
No correspondence can be entered into in connection with this competition.
The Editor reserves the right to disqualify any entry, but agrees not to disqualify any entry on good and sufficient reason.
Entries must be sent by post addressed to "The Results Editor," "The Post Sunday Special," Port-Dundas Road, Glasgow, and posted in time they reach us not later than the first post Wednesday, October 24.

Result of Football Contest—Matches Played October 13.

No one correctly forecasted all the results in this contest, but three competitors submitted coupons showing three errors each. Our consolation prize of £10 is therefore divided amongst them. The names are:—A. Smart, 10 South Street, Liverpool; Hugh Mrs Donegan, 62 Zante Street, Liverpool; and W. Cox, 6 Grahamfield Place, Beith.

Clyde were washed out at Shawfield.

Kilmarnock lead in the League race.

Scones at the big match were too frequent.

The "tip" that didn't come off—Rangers!

Hearts and Hibs. were both on the losing side at the week-end.